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BTA OBSERVER COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV 27 OCT SPEECH

AU271921 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 27 Oct 82

["Allegiance to Peace But Great Vigilance Too" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Oct 27 (BTA observer Todor Stoyanov) -- Mr Leonid Brezhnev's speech contains the leit-motif of the Soviet foreign policy: unflinching loyalty to peace. It is a model of restraint and calm, irrespective of the unparalleled aggressiveness of the U.S. ruling circles, including the one in the sphere of military preparations, towards the USSR and socialism.

But it would be wrong to see only this formulation in it.

Rendering an account of the complicated time mankind is passing through and which is through the fault of Washington and its followers, Mr Leonid Brezhnev introduces the severe and crucial intonations adequate of this time: to strengthen the defence of the country, to maintain the greatest vigilance. In the same way as no efforts can be spared for safeguarding peace and diminishing the danger of a nuclear war, no efforts should be spared for maintaining the real military might of the Soviet state.

Addressing the army and the fleet people, the speaker reminds that not only words are sufficient in politics. This phrase should be seriously considered by all those who brandish the sword in the hope of frightening Moscow and pushing it on the road of unilateral military concessions.

Moscow is far away and will remain away from the Munich spirit. There is an impassable barrier between the good will for understanding based on parity in the defence capacities between the USSR and the USA, and the yielding of Moscow to the wave of threats anticipated by the aggressive forces. Dwelling on the peace initiatives of the country, Mr Leonid Brezhnev emphasized in a categorical tone that the level of combat readiness of the army and the fleet should go up so that they can be able to fulfil their duty any minute.

The words of Mr Brezhnev's of the desired normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and China deserve emphatic attention. Regardless of the lack of principal changes in the foreign political course of the People's Republic of China, Moscow does not ignore the new moments which have appeared in Beijing and is doing its best to regulate the relations with China.

Neither faint-heartedness nor military and economic weakening of the USSR and its friends can be seen in perspective. Naturally, this does not mean and cannot mean hardness for hardness' sake, but a dialectical approach to the totality of factors which would resolve the main goal -- avoiding the nuclear duel.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH CSSR HELD IN SOFIA

AU252118 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] The 22d Session of the Joint Bulgarian-CSSR Committee of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation opened in Sofia today. The Bulgarian side of the committee is chaired by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Vladislav Gerle, deputy premier of the CSSR Government, heads the CSSR side of the joint committee.

Specific measures in connection with the development of relations in various national economic branches are being discussed in conformity with the implementation of the basic tasks for the expansion and intensification of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the CSSR, as agreed upon by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak and by the leaders of the two countries' governments.

A positive evaluation was given to the achievements in the exchange of goods. Bilateral trade exceeds the terms provided for in the long-term agreement. Questions of goods exchange in 1983 are also being discussed. Attention is also being given to the exchange of goods between the domestic trade ministries, and the mutual wish was expressed that this exchange may further increase.

Protocol Signed

AU271440 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, October 27 (BTA) -- The objective conditions require that Bulgaro-Czechoslovak economic cooperation should be further deepened and raised to a new stage. Bilateral economic relations must be in full compliance with the existing political cooperation between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia which is characterized by a complete mutual understanding. These thoughts guided the work of the 22nd session of the Bulgaro-Czechoslovak Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Committee which ended here today. The two countries' delegations at the session were headed by Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and Mr Ladislav Gerle, deputy prime minister of the Czechoslovak Federal Government.

In the course of three days discussion went on a wide range of questions related to bilateral economic relations. Special importance was attached to the relations in the planning. It is in this very sphere that some forms of cooperation are expected -- both along the line of the central planning bodies and along the line of the plans of the different industrial enterprises. The idea is to coordinate the plans of the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak enterprises of the mechanical engineering, the electronic and electrotechnical engineering and of other branches.

Discussed were the possibilities for joint appearance in third countries' markets both within the framework of CMEA and outside it.

Importance was also attached to bilateral trade. Satisfaction was expressed with its previous development. Bilateral trade is expected to exceed the quantities planned in the long-term agreement. Regarded were also questions related to the exchange of goods along the line of the ministries of the internal trade.

A protocol on the techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries was signed.

Mr Ladislav Gerle was received today by Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP. The head of the Bulgarian Government was informed of the work of the 22nd session of the joint economic committee. He gave positive assessment to bilateral economic cooperation.

At the meeting discussion went on concrete questions related to the economic relations in the light of the agreements reached by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Gustav Husak.

Mr Grigor Stoichkov attended the talks.

DZHUROV ATTENDS ALL-ARMY CONFERENCE IN SOFIA

AU271900 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The seventh All-Army Conference on the work of the Komsomol has begun in Sofia. Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, chiefs of departments attached to the BCP Central Committee, deputy ministers of national defense, secretaries of party and Komsomol organizations and of the subunits attended the conference. Col Gen Kiril Kosev, chief of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army read a report.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES 9-MONTH PLAN

AU270938 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0430 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers held a session last night to discuss the results of the fulfillment of the uniform plan for the country's socioeconomic development during the first 9 months of 1982. The plan has been overfulfilled according to all basic indexes.

The government thoroughly analyzed the results of the plan fulfillment and recommended that particular attention should be devoted to improving production quality, overcoming backwardness in the production of certain goods and increasing and diversifying consumer goods, as well as utilizing raw materials, fuel and energy in the most thrifty way, and to exploiting production capacities to the optimum.

The economic organizations have been entrusted with the task of expanding work in fulfilling the plan while, at the same time, urgently distributing among the industrial enterprises and agroindustrial complexes the detailed tasks envisaged by the plan for 1983.

DYULGEROV RECEIVED BY GREEK CP'S FLORAKIS

AU261616 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Athens, October 26 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the CC of the Greek Communist Party, received today Mr Petur Dyulgerov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Mr Petur Dyulgerov is on visit to Greece as the head of a Bulgarian trade union delegation at the invitation of the General Labor Confederation of Greece.

BENIN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 18-24 OCT

AU252123 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, Oct 25 (BTA) -- In fulfillment of the protocol for inter-party cooperation, a delegation of the Parti de la Revolution Populaire du Benin (PRPB), led by Mr Baba Moussa Amidou, member of the Politburo of the CC of the PRPB, chairman of the commission on organizational work with the CC of the party and minister of information and propaganda of the People's Republic of Benin, was on a visit to Bulgaria, October 18 through 24 of this year.

The delegation was received by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. It had talks at the CC of the BCP with Mr Dimitur Stanishev, BCP CC secretary, and with heads of departments of the CC of the party. The delegation also had meetings at the academy for social sciences and social management with the CC of the BCP, the Sofia city committee of the BCP and at other party bodies. During the talks held in a friendly atmosphere information was exchanged on the tasks being solved by the two parties at the present stage, as well as a broader range of questions pertaining to the international communist and workers' mvoement and the situation in the world were reviewed.

Satisfaction was expressed with the previous development of the relations and cooperation between the two parties based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and measures were discussed for their further extending and deepening. To the purpose a new cooperation protocol was signed by the BCP and the PRPB for the 1983-1984 period.

POLISH CHURCH SCORED FOR 'ATTACKS ON SOCIALISM'

LD272354 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Yesterday the Polish Sejm discussed ways of consolidating public law and order in the country. Radio Prague's (Miloslav Stransky) discusses the results of this session:

Poland's supreme representative body pointed out that at the present stage of the consolidation of the internal situation in Poland, the necessity for proper law and order is a first-rank issue. The Sejm stressed that this is the only way to achieve real progress in the stabilization of the country's political, economic and social life. In this sense the Sejm discussed and approved a draft bill on proceedings against persons who refuse to work, on eradicating alcoholism and on juvenile crime. The new laws are to meet the requirements of the broadest strata of Polish society, as shocking cases of social parasitism and idleness to the detriment of others have rightfully been criticized by Polish working people. The same is true of the mounting crime rate among adolescents. It's no secret that this section of Poland's youth has been manipulated by antisocialist forces fed on the ideas of anticommunism and anarchism. The new law on minors therefore attaches great importance to the all-round prevention of the demoralization of children and youth.

What's notorious in this respect is the negative attitude of the Polish clergy. In a letter addressed to the Sejm, the Episcopate asked that the bill on proceedings against persons refusing to work be dropped. According to the Polish Catholic Church, this bill is allegedly counter to social interests, this evasive formulation being meant to veil the Polish church officials' efforts to interfere again in Poland's state affairs, and thus to take over the relay baton from the compromised organization Solidarity.

The talks being held just now between Polish Archbishop Glemp and Pope John Paul II in the Vatican are also meant to contribute to the Polish church's influence on public opinion. The talks in the Vatican, the world press agencies say, are dealing above all with the internal situation in Poland. Encouraged by the Pope's stand, the Catholic Church in Poland has been instigating new hotbeds of tension. At a time when the Catholic Church officially talks about the necessity for reconciliation and agreement, no day passes without their official's attacks on socialism and state bodies. These counterrevolutionary actions are being directed by the forces of political clericalism both in Poland and abroad. This has again been demonstrated by the Polish Episcopate's response to the results of the session of the Polish Sejm yesterday.

'SIGNIFICANT CONTRACT' SIGNED WITH USSR

LD272356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] In Moscow today representatives of Czechoslovak and Soviet foreign trade organizations signed a significant commerical contract. Stefan Simak, our reporter in the USSR, has sent the following dispatch:

It is one of the most significant commerical contracts, and in its overall volume it exceeds R350 million. The new commerical agreement secures deliveries of raw materials and other materials necessary for the Czechoslovak metallurgical industry in the coming year. The main bulk is formed by purchases of pig iron and rolled material. Conversely, our enterprises will deliver to the USSR pipes of various kinds for the gas, oil and automobile industries as well as for the needs of the nuclear power industry. Deliveries will also include crankshafts, electrodes and rolled material.

Present at signing of the contract were representatives of a number of Czechoslovak metallurgical combines. They praised the significance of the mutually advantageous cooperation which is developing on the basis of long-term agreements and which at present, when the economic crisis in capitalist countries affects the metallurgy industry in particular, represents a guarantee of stability and prosperity for the economies of both Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

HUNGARIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD280034 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Lajos Mehes, minister of industry and member of the MSZMP Politburo, has arrived in Prague. He was invited by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle. The Hungarian minister of industry is conducting talks with ministers of the Czechoslovak Government, leaders of the ministries of metallurgy and heavy engineering, of general engineering, of fuels and power as well as of electronics. The state of cooperation will be discussed at the talks.

HUSAK RECEIVES PDRY INTERIOR MINISTER 27 OCT

LD271244 Prague CTK in English 1140 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received here Wednesday Interior Minister of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic Mohammad Abdullah al-Batani who is here on an official visit to Czechoslovakia. The two statesmen stated with satisfaction that bilateral relations between Czechoslovakia and the Yemen People's Democratic Republic develop successfully in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and of the strengthening of peace in the world. Also present at the reception was Czechoslovak Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina and head of the office of the Czechoslovak President Frantisek Salda.

DAILY DECRIES WESTERN RADIOS' 'FABRICATIONS'

AU252016 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 22 Oct 82 p 5

[Ivo Karen article: "War in the Air"]

[Excerpt] Vasek Greets Marcela

"You are listening to a broadcast for Czechoslovakia. A few announcements: Vasek greets Marcela, letting her know that everything is all right. Uncle Oscar thanks his nephew for the present..." Such announcements are sent on the air in Czech, Slovak, Polish, Russian and German. They are mysterious and tickle one's imagination. They create the impression that "something is cooking," that they are destined for someone behind the "iron curtain" who is waiting for his opportunity.

The intensity of such announcements has increased recently, especially in connection with the events in Poland. The West has significantly intensified its radio broadcasts aimed at influencing the mode of thinking and the feelings of people in the socialist countries. Many Western political scientists and politicians viewed and still view the Polish events as a big chance to slander and sully real socialism. They would like to take advantage of the difficulties experienced by fraternal Poland to sow distrust in the ideals of socialism and communism all over the world.

That is why they are resorting to all kinds of fabrications and disinformation, by means of which they are trying to convince the world about "thousands and hundreds of thousands of oppressed people waiting to be liberated" (self-evidently, by the West), and broadcasting various announcements, slogans and instructions designed to create the impression of strong, mass opposition in Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. A few failures and hirelings pose as the "conscience and representatives of oppressed people." The same vocabulary terms their hate-filled slanders of their homeland as "display of courage, heroism and true human dignity." It is characteristic that all these so-called dissidents are valuable for their paymasters only as long as they are at the place of their "suffering." Once they leave the socialist countries and obtain "freedom and human dignity," they disappear through the trapdoor of history.

PITRA EVALUATES CROP, LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

LD272204 Prague CTK in English 2105 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Prague 27 Oct (CTK) -- The need to step up efforts in using internal reserves and in striving for high economy and quality has been correctly understood by the majority of people working in agriculture, secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Frantisek Pitra said here on Wednesday.

At a meeting with journalists, Frantisek Pitra said that a proof of this are the results achieved despite bad weather in crop production where a six-per cent growth as against last year is expected.

Exacting tasks in livestock production, despite imports of grain feeds, are being fulfilled with the exception of milk and in spite of some minor problems the market is being supplied continuously with food, Frantisek Pitra said.

BRIEFS

AUSTRO-CSSR BORDER COMMISSION -- The standing CSSR-Austrian Border Commission, which was established in 1975, held its 15 session in Prague on 11-18 October. On the agenda were results of survey work on the mutual border carried out by the two parties in agreed sectors this year. For 1983 the commission elaborated on a program of work to be carried out in other border sectors and on the River Dyje. The session was held "in an atmosphere of good mutual understanding." [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

SOCIAL PLANNING CONFERENCE -- A conference devoted to the planning of social development, attended by guests from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and the USSR, began in Strbske Pleso on 19 October. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

ELECTRICAL CONSUMPTION -- Illumination accounts for 12 percent of the annual electricity consumption in the CSSR, which amounts to roughly 6,500 gigawatt hours. During the peak morning and evening hours, it burdens the grid with 3,000 megawatt, which is 25 to 30 percent of the grid's output. Due to daylight-saving-time, 190 million kilowatt hours were saved this year and the burden on the grid during peak consumption hours was reduced 400 to 600 megawatts. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 18 Oct 82 p 3 AU]

PLO WOUNDED ARRIVE -- A group of 50 wounded PLO patients was brought to Prague from Damascus on a special plane 17 October. The patients will get treatment in Czechoslovak medical facilities. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

LATEST DEMOGRAPHIC FIGURES -- According to the latest statistical data, in May 1982 Czechoslovakia's population was 15,361,685, roughly 56,000 more than at the same time last year. The population of the Czech Socialist Republic was 10,312,915; the population of the Slovak Socialist Republic 5,048,770. In the first 5 months of 1982, more than 40,000 couples got married and 13,345 couples were divorced. Almost 100,000 babies were born during this period. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

TOASTS MADE AT LUNCHEON FOR PCP'S CUNHAL 21 OCT

Honecker's Toast

AU251639 East Berlin NEUFS DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Oct 82 p 3

[Toast by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at a luncheon for Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], in the Berlin Niederschoenhausen Castle on 21 October]

[Text] Dear Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, dear comrades:

I am highly pleased to once again cordially welcome you, dear Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, our comrade-in-arms, the respected leader of the PCP and valued representative of the international communist movement, and you, Comrade Sergio Vilarigues.

One can rightly say that our meetings have already become a good tradition. The regular information about the main tasks of our two parties, the assessment of current developments and the joint conclusions have always enriched mutual knowledge and provided impulses for cooperation. That is the case this time, too.

The Communists and the entire people of the GDR greatly respect the courageous and steadfast struggle fo the Portuguese Communists to guarantee a democratic development for their country and to defend the achievements of the 1974 April Revolution that opened to the Portuguese people the door to a better future. We feel ourselves to be in the closest solidarity with the working people of Portugal and most especially with its vanguard the PCP.

As you have been able to see for yourselves, dear Portuguese comrades, we are working in town and country with great willingness to implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. The unity of economic and social policy that determines our course is proving to be an important incentive for the activity of the working people, especially in view of the negative factors in the international arena. It is well understood everywhere how important it is to further strengthen the GDR. This gives us, the working people of the GDR, the confidence to master the tasks of the eighties, which are not easy.

Of decisive importance here is the implementation of the economic tasks and the social policy of the GDR in accordance with the focuses of the economic strategy for the eighties, as elaborated by our party's ninth congress. In the future, too, the GDR will at all times be at pains to fulfill its responsibility as a cornerstone of peace and socialsim in the heart of Europe and to play its part for security and stability in our continent.

Because the crisis in the capitalist countries is growing worse and because increasing unemployment, inflation and social cuts are part of everyday life, the vitality of socialism and its deeply humanist nature are becoming increasingly clear. Despite the imperialist economic and trade war and its hostile campaigns, real socialism is striding forward. It sees the well-being of people as its overriding concern. The 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR is now approaching. This world historic anniversary will be a day of joint celebation for us. The friendship with the country of Lenin, which is for all time, is close to the hearts of the citizens of the first workers' and peasants' state on German soil.

The successes of the GDR also express the strength of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and with all states of the socialist community. This alliance is also the guarantee of our secure prospects and the guarantee that the GDR will successfully implement the decisions of our 10th party congress that are aimed at the further development of the socialist society.

International developments face communists and all peace-loving forces with new and high demands. The preservation of peace has now become the question of the existence of mankind. More security cannot be achieved through more and newer weapons, but only through practical measures for the limitation and reduction of existing arms, above all nuclear arms. The NATO plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and cruise missiles in West Europe in 1983 is in complete contradiction to this. Contrary to the interests of the peoples and in their urge for military supremacy, the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially the United States, are in the process of destroying the positive results of detente. A decisive halt must be put to this.

Europe does not need confrontation and high-level arming, but rather cooperation and disarmament. It should be a continent of peace, free from nuclear weapons. After two devastating world wars which claimed a total of over 60 million people, there can be no other reply to the question of the future of Europe. In accordance with our communist ideals, we regard peace as the most important thing and we are working for it with all those who genuinely want it.

The policy of the GDR is a constructive service to peace, and it is aimed at making the continuation of detente possible and at putting into practice the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. In this spirit we fully support the far-reaching proposals of the USSR on disarmament measures in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. The peoples rightly expect that in the present negotiations on the limitation and reduction of arms the Western side will also show reason and good will in order to reach concrete agreements without delay.

In view of the position of the GDR and the FRG on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, their responsibility for the safeguarding of peace is particularly great. It is against this that the policy of the new government of the FRG will mainly be measured. As far as the GDR is concerned, it is quite clear that it will continue to pursue its constructive policy that is aimed at promoting cooperation between states with different social systems in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

A few days ago I returned, very much impressed, from my visit to Syria, Cyprus and Kuwait. In this region it is glaringly obvious that the most aggressive circles of imperialism, and especially of the United States, are using brute force to push through their profit and power interests and to block the national and social liberation movements of the peoples. Hotbeds of conflict and tension are being stirred up, thereby endangering world peace. The peoples of that region, however, are not willing to submit to the machinations of imperialism and reaction but are defending their national independence. It was again clear to me that they regard the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, as genuine and reliable friends.

During my visit I reaffirmed that the GDR strongly condemns Israel's aggression in Lebanon, which is approved and supported by the United States, and its murderous campaign against the Palestinian people. We proclaim our solidarity with the struggle of the people of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO for their just demands, including the right to the formation of their own independent state. At the same time we are allied with all peoples who oppose imperialism, neocolonialism and apartheid and who support national independence and social progress.

Your presence in the GDR, dear Portuguese comrades, and our talks today which took place in the spirit of traditional fraternal relations between our two parties and in which we were able to note full agreement on all questions discussed is an occasion for me to announce the firm will of the Communists of the GDR to do everything to strengthen the unity of action of the communist and workers party, for their cooperation with all forces of peace and progress.

Today in our consultations we stressed as a joint experience that a principled creative application of Marxism-Leninism, the close affinity of the party of the workers class with all working people as well as a clear internationalist position offer a secure guarantee for peace, democracy, social progress and socialism.

Be assured, dear Portuguese comrades, that the Communists of the GDR will always be loyally at your side. We wish the PCP, with which we are fraternally allied, further success in its sacrificial struggle. We are pleased that you will continue to adhere to the slogan: Forward ever, backward never!

Let us raise glasses and drink to

-- the inseparable military community of the communists of the GDR and Portugal;

-- the PCP and its general secretary, our friend and comrade Alvaro Cunhal, to proletarian internationalism.

ADN Reports Cunhal Toast

LD212216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1635 GMT 21 Oct 82

["Alvaro Cunhal's Toast" -- ADN headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Berlin, 21 Oct (ADN) -- In his toast Alvaro Cunhal passed on the cordial greetings of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee. His party viewed the work of the SED, its historic successes in the construction of developed socialist society, its outstanding role in the socialist community, in the international communist movement, its active solidarity with the workers and the peoples of all countries, its contribution to the cause of disarmament, of detente, of cooperation between peoples and of world peace with high esteem.

Alvaro Cunhal: "The successes achieved on German soil by the first workers' and peasants' state signify above all historic progress for the welfare and happiness of your people. at the same time they are an example of the advancement of the universal process of liberating mankind, of which the construction of socialism in the GDR is an integral part. The workers and the peoples of the world have indeed in recent decades gained irreversible historic victories which have radically changed the face of the world."

"The aggressive policy of imperialism, particularly of North American imperialism, results not from a strengthening of imperialism in world developments but from its growing weakness, from the defeats it has suffered, from the deepening of its crisis and from the progressive narrowing of its sphere of domination and influence," Cunhal said.

With the arms race, with the raising of international tensions, with increased interference in the life of other countries and by acts of aggression, with anti-Soviet hysteria, the U.S. Governemnt, which acts as the world policemen of imperialism, is attempting to resist the historic development of humanity toward freedom, democracy, social progress, national independence, socialism and peace.

Both our parties fully agree on the need for struggle against the danger of war, for the defense of peace, against the arms race and especially against the production of new weapons of mass destruction and the stationing of new missiles in Europe."

"They agree fully in their assessment of the constructive character and of the value of Soviet proposals for the cause of peace. At the same time they also fully agree that the defense of peace and its specific forms of expression in every country is an essential task in the life of all peoples," Cunhal went on to say.

"As far as Portugal is concerned, apart from the general aims which many peoples and nations have in common, the fundamental task is to pursue a foreign policy based on relations of friendship and cooperation with all peoples of the world.

Specifically, this means the defense and consolidating of Portuguese democracy and the formation of a democratic government with democratic policies. That is no easy task. At the height of the 7-year counterrevolutionary offensive, Portugal is at present going through a situation of real danger for democracy. Reactionary forces understand that as long as democratic freedoms exist in Portugal, the Portuguese people will have enough strength for the defense of what it has achieved. This has caused them to plan the destruction of the democratic regime."

"The reactionary forces represented in the government have succeeded, with the complicity of the leader of the socialist party, in putting through a revision of the Constitution which lays down wide-ranging changes in the organs of state sovereignty, abolishes the Revolutionary Council and transfers the military authority of the Revolutionary Council and of the president of the republic onto the government," Cunhal said.

"If the reactionary forces forming the government remain in it, then there is a risk of the re-establishment of a fascist or quasifascist military hierarchy that would serve as an armed instrument of counterrevolution. In Portugal, the central issue is at present the urgent need to arrest this counterrevolutionary process and, by removing the reactionary forces who have usurped power and by building a democratic government, to bring about a political transformation."

"In order to open a way out of the deep political, social and economic crises in which Portugal finds itself at present, and to avert the real danger which is hanging over the democratic regime," Alvaro Cunhal said, "our party proposes four immediate fundamental measures which are fully in line with the Constitution: the resignation of the government, the dissolution of the Assembly of the republic, the formation of a transitionary government, and the holding of early elections for the assembly of the republic within the constitutional period of 90 days. These measures are broadly supported by the working class and by very wide sections of the population.

We are convinced that the forthcoming local elections set for 12 December will confirm the narrowing of the basis of support for reactionary parties and the deepening of the influence of our party. These local elections will be an important contribution to the defense of the democratic regime and to the opening up of the path toward an alternative.

Our party is deeply involved in the great political and social struggles currently taking place in Portugal. As a patriotric party it is at the same time an international party."

Cunhal went on to say: "In the current world situation the national and internationalist positions of a communist party are indivisible. The joint action of the communist and workers' parties is a decisive factor and an indispensable condition for the unity of all anti-imperialist forces, of all forces for freedom for social progress, for national independence, for socialism and for peace. Under these conditions relations between communist and workers' parties become particularly important, but one must take account of the difference in their situation. By means of a fraternal exchange of views one must attempt to overcome differences of opinion which occasionally occur, and always look for spheres and forms for joint action.

Both our parties are agreed that Marxism and Leninism and proletarian internationalism are the most solid bases for the development of relations between parties and for unity of the international communist movement. For many years relations between the Portuguese Communist Party and the SED have been ones of fraternal friendship, cooperation and mutual active solidarity."

Cunhal expressed his thanks to the SED "for the constant proof of support and solidarity which the SED and the people of the GDR give to the Communists and the people of Portugal. We believe that our visit to the GDR is a new step in strengthening the firm relations of fraternal friendship between our two parties, which in turn are a symbol of the friendly relations between our two peoples and our contribution to the development of relations between our two countries."

FISCHER MEETS WITH VISITING FRENCH OFFICIAL

LD262336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 26 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR foreign minister received on Tuesday the head of the Europe section in the French Department of External Relations, Ambassador Bertrand Dufourcq, for a talk.

Oskar Fischer emphasised that in view of the good development of relations between the GDR and France, the planned further steps in the political, economic and cultural fields were beneficial for both sides and thus had a beneficial influence on the European climate. Political dialogue is a necessary means for mutual understanding and confidence building, especially in the continuing difficult international situation.

Kurt Nier, GDR deputy foreign minister, had consultations with Bertrand Dufourcq on current international questions, especially the Madrid conference, as well as on the bilateral relations between the GDR and France.

FINNISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Sindermann Receives Delegation

LD252310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 25 Oct (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Politburo, received a parliamentary delegation from the Finnish Social Democratic Party [SDP] in the People's Chamber building for a friendly talk today. The delegation, led by the chairman of the SDP parliamentary group, arrived in Berlin today for a visit to the GDR lasting several days.

During a lively exchange of views, which was attended by Erich Mueckenberger, chairman of the SED group of the People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann and Olli Helminen agreed that in face of increased tension in the international situation all possibilities for safeguarding and strengthening peace and detente must be exploited. The activity of the parliaments of all countries — irrespective of their social order — is especially significant in this respect. In this connection the two sides paid tribute to the close relations between the GDR People's Chamber and the Diet of the Republic of Finland.

Axen, Muckenberger Meet Group

LD262358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1818 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 26 Oct (ADN) -- SED Politburo members Hermann Axen and Erich Muckenberger today received for a friendly talk the delegation of the Finnish SDP, headed by the chairman of the SDP Diet group, Olli Helminen, that is on a visit to the GDR.

In view of the dangers arising from the plans for the preparation of a so-called limited nuclear war and for the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the partners in the talks called for the strengthening of efforts by all peace forces to achieve progress on the road to arms limitation and disarmament. Both sides opposed the undermining of the foundations of detente and the violation of the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act, especially through political and economic sanctions, threats and interference in the internal affairs of other states.

The representatives of the SED and the SDP stressed that the USSR's peace proposals are a constructive basis for real disarmament negotiations. The Soviet Union's renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons should meet with a positive response from the other nuclear power.

During the talk both sides praised the positive development of relations between the SED and the SDP. They reaffirmed the opinion of both parties that in the present aggravated international situation cooperation between communists and social democrats in the interests of peace and social progress is more necessary than ever. The partners in the talk spoke in favor of further deepening the manifold and trusting relations between the GDR and Finland for the well-being of both peoples.

The Finnish delegation today also visited the bezirk town of Potsdam; the Cicilienhof, where the historic Potsdam agreement was signed; and the palaces of Sans Souci.

RAILROAD MAKES PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER SEASON

DW280927 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1900 GMT on 26 October carries its regularly scheduled feature "Answers" in which various experts answer questions previously telephoned to the studio by viewers. Today's program deals with winter in general, and among the experts responding to questions is Heinz Schmidt, state secretary and first deputy minister for transportation.

When asked by moderator Wolfgang Reichardt what the Deutsche Reichsbahn is now facing and what it will be up against in the coming winter, Schmidt says that the transport sector is always confronted with particularly great tasks in the fall and toward the end of a year. "This also applies to this year. The transportation of stockpiles, for example of coal and construction materials, is still in full swing. The shipment of harvested crops, especially sugar beets, as well as supplies and many other things has to be dealt with." The GDR railroad must meet considerably higher requirements because of the increased transfer of shipping from road to rail for "reasons of energy economy." In line with structuring the railroad system to meet these tasks, "a great deal of construction needs to be done despite the fall and year-end shipping peak." In particular this refers to railroad electrification. So far the GDR Reichsbahn has commissioned this year "about 100 km of newly electrified railroad lines, and plans provide for another 50 km by the end of the year." As for preparations for winter, Schmidt reports that a considerable pool of snow removal equipment has been collected to keep tracks clear of snow. "We are also continuing to work on the trouble spots in the railway network, especially switches. This year an additional 1,000 electric switch heaters will be put in operation."

The moderator asks what the Reichsbahn proposes to do about the heating of passenger trains. State Secretary Schmidt says that much criticism has been voiced in past winter seasons about unheated passenger trains and adds that "a number of measures have been introduced" to correct the situation. "We have determined that some structural elements of our heating systems are not durable enough for railroad operations. We are making technical changes which, however, take some time because several thousand railroad cars must be worked on." In addition, Schmidt says, the Reichsbahn has carried out a comprehensive "qualification program" for all railroad personnel operating and maintaining the heating systems.

Several people, the moderator says, want to know why trains on the trunk line between Berlin and Dresden, Berlin and Leipzig, and Berlin and Halle are often late. Schmidt replies that this is indeed a headache because it is "not in harmony with the quality requirements." Trains are late for many reasons "ranging from technical breakdowns to human error and external influences. However, the construction work I mentioned earlier greatly influences our work in passenger transportation, especially commuter transportation for workers and pupils and passenger traffic." At present construction is concentrated on "heavily travelled main railroad lines, meaning in the direction of our capital and around the capital, and any slight change -- despite carefully prepared technologies -- or any disturbance have great repercussions on the railroad network as a whole," Schmidt says, adding that every effort will be made to reduce the number of late trains.

Several people want to know how the Reichsbahn has solved the problem of freight freezing to freight car beds and State Secretary Schmidt replies, "We cannot say that the problem has been solved. We are cooperating with scientific institutes and utilizing international experience, and yet there is no solution which will guarantee us that no freight will freeze to car beds this year."

REPORTAGE ON 10TH PZPR CC PLENUM SESSION 27 OCT

Politburo Report

LD271806 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1608 GMT 27 Oct 82

["Extensive Excerpts" of PZPR Central Committee Politburo report delivered by Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at 27 October session of PZPR Central Committee plenum -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the tenth plenum of the Central Committee is dedicated to problems related to the country's socioeconomic development in the next 3 years. The general assumptions of the party program were worked out more than a year ago by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. They have also found an appropriate echo in the government program for overcoming the crisis. The objective of today's plenum is to unfold them and make them more specific. Overcoming the economic crisis is the main trend in party work and that of the state authorities at present. The party's tasks for the current year were outlined by the decisions of the eighth Central Committee plenum. In line with the practice applied in the past year, a report on their implementation was published by the press 2 days ago. It emerges from the report that the majority of party organizations are honestly implementing the decisions of the eighth Central Committee plenum. Their inspirational and organizing activity contributed to improved management in enterprises, to a gradual normalization of the functioning of the economy.

However, the socioeconomic situation cannot be radically altered overnight, since we are facing economic regression and the collapse of economic equilibrium on an unprecedented scale. We are overcoming the crisis in an unfavourable political and economic situation in the world. The policy of armaments promoted by the United States, as well as attempts at upsetting the balance of forces, brings about a dangerous stepping up of tension in international relations.

The U.S. Government attempts, from the position of strength, to trample on universally recognized norms of international coexistence, to interfere with our country's domestic affairs. It escalates economic sanctions against Poland. They are calculated to break our economy, to worsen the community's living conditions and turn the people against the people's authorities.

Attempts are being made under hypocritical slogans to realize the global objectives of U.S. imperialism at the expense of Poles. Despite these unfavorable external conditions and complex economic conditions, improvement trends are emerging this year with increasing clarity. Particularly outstanding is the high level of production in the raw material and extraction branches, above all of hard coal.

Production is increasingly on the upturn in the processing industry. In August this year, for the first time in 25 months, an increase was noted in total industrial output. In September, this trend became stronger. For a few months now we have had an upward trend in labor productivity in industry. Exports are growing. It has so far been possible, although not without difficulties, to provide adequate quantities of food available on the basis of coupons. However, generally speaking, the situation as far as store shelves are concerned is improving at a pace that is too slow. In a word, these signs show that the economy has reached a turning point; that we have arrested the decline in production and that we are embarking upon a path of overcoming the crisis. This is thanks to the selfless attitude of the working people, thanks to the efforts of the working class. The Soviet Union's comprehensive help constitutes substantial support, as does cooperation with other socialist countries. Irrespective of how many difficulties we have yet to face, the situation in our economy is diametrically different from that of a year ago.

At that time, with growing concern, we were watching the growing paralysis of more and more parts of the conomy. We were uncertain that the economy would manage to survive the winter. Hopes of dragging ourselves from the claws of the crisis dwindled more and more.

Today there is no question of whether we shall find it possible to overcome the crisis -- the question is how quickly we can do this. This is the key question in public discussion which has been underway for 2 months, concentrating on the precepts of the socioeconomic plan for the period up to 1985.

The years 1983-85 will, in this situation, be a period where consumption growth will be on a modest scale. Next year the main task will be to arrest its decline and to create conditions to effect an improvement in this field over the coming years.

How should we, therefore, shape the social policy? During consultations, a majority of party organizations at various levels came out in favor of faster growth during the present stage of individual and collective consumption. Wages must grow as an important lever for labor productivity to increase. To the extent to which national income goes up, however, outlays earmarked for health protection should also increase. This goes for the amount of money to be spent on education and culture too. This is because there are very many shortcomings and unsatisfied requirements in these fields. Guided by the opinions of party organizations, workforces, the party decrees the following to be the fundamental social targets:

first: provision of foodstuffs for the nation; creation of conditions for a permanent solution to Poland's food problem;

second: provision of industrial goods for the population, goods which are essential to every-day life;

third: putting a halt to the worsening situation in housing and creation of conditions for a gradual improvement in this field;

fourth: adherence, in the wages and incomes policy, to the socialist principles of remuneration according to the effects of work carried out and ensuring social security for groups of the population which find themselves in the most difficult material situation;

fifth: improvement in the provision of health care, ensuring that demand for medicines is satisfied and that the program of construction of hospitals, out-patient clinics and health centers is consistently implemented.

Esteemed comrades: A strategic task is to solve food problems. Activity in this sector is defined in the joint guidelines of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL. Their correctness together with the guarantee of the integrity of agricultural policy was affirmed by our party's ninth congress. The production and consumption of foodstuffs, especially meat and meat products, must be based to a considerably greater degree on domestic resources. Because of our country's well-known debt problems, it will not be possible to maintain past levels of grain, fodder and foodstuffs imports. This would reduce the already extremely slim imports of raw materials and materials for industry, entailing a further drop in production, including that of means of production for agriculture. It would therefore be a road leading nowhere. The only road to a permanent improvement in food supplies is through an increase in domestic agricultural production. This requires priority for agriculture in investment outlays and supplies of means of production, as well as measures to promote better management and processing of agricultural produce, especially by reducing a large proportion of losses. The problems of food economy development will be examined in their entirety at the joint plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee, which is in preparation.

To normalize the market, alongside food supplies, the most urgent task is to alleviate the drastic shortage of industrial goods: goods of fundamental importance for society, particularly light industry products. In order to increase the production of these goods, the essential raw materials and materials must be guaranteed, even at the expense of other products. Existing production capabilities, economic mechanisms and instruments must be used. Shortages of many of these goods on the market result not from a lack of raw materials and materials, but from a poor use of working hours, people and machines.

Let us take only one example: Thanks to Soviet deliveries, supplies of cotton and wool are sufficient. There are machines and installations. Meanwhile, as a result of the elimination of the third shift, the shorter working hours because of free Saturdays and manpower shortages, the production of cotton yarn decreased by 23 percent and woolen yarn by 33 percent, compared with 1980. It is obvious that there must be correspondingly fewer finished products on the market.

Thus realistic opportunities exist for better supplies of basic goods for the population, through an improvement in this domain. This depends above all on the labor force. If all the possibilities for stepping up production are utilized, it will be possible to limit the range of rationing toward the end of next year.

In the course of the next 3 years we will therefore be able to rebuild the market and restore its normal functioning. In order to do this the supply of goods and services must outpace the increase of the population's income. This is the main prerequisite for enabling people to buy goods for the money they earn without a tedious search for them.

A very difficult problem, which gives rise to much discussion and criticism, is prices. In the course of the consultation voices were raised advocating limitation of the price increases envisaged by the plan assumptions. Often people asked whether a further increase of prices was unavoidable. It is impossible to avoid price changes. Prices must play an active role. Such are the requirements of rational husbandry, of reform of the economy.

But do prices always have to increase? No, the prices for some goods and services can and even should drop. This will be determined by production costs. In many factories today these costs are decidely too high. This is due to the incomplete use of machines and plant, high degrees of materials consumption, ordinary squandering, poor organization of production, excessive expansion of bureaucracy, inadequate use of the working day and low productivity.

Many of these are of a subjective nature. Their elimination is within the realm of possibility. In short, the level of prices depends most on the manufacturers themselves. In the struggle against inflation it is of fundamental importance that close ties be established between wage increases and productivity, between increased incomes of the population and stepped up supplies of goods and services to the market.

As for the restoration of equilibrium in the state budget: The observance of the principles for setting prices will be strictly controlled. It is necessary for competent administrative organs to avail themselves more boldly of the legal possibilities for depriving enterprises of the right to fix prices if they abuse that right.

Exploitation by producers operating from a monopolist position to dictate prices through price agreements, to the detriment of the consumer, should be checked by the antimonopoly bill now being drafted. Work on correcting the system of profit margins is nearing completion. The point is that profits and wages in commercial and catering enterprises should increase not through the introduction of higher profit margins, but as a result of stepped up sales and better service.

In a period of market shortages great significance attaches to supplies of deficit goods to work forces and working people. We must do everything so that these goods do not fall into the hands of speculators. The antispeculation act -- the penalties increased as a result of its updating -- must be applied with a total consistency. The organization of the work of retail trade and the system of checking with the participation of the social factor -- workers -- must serve to combat speculation. Society has the right to expect that worker self-management in trade will effectively oppose such negative phenomena as under-the-counter sales, links with bazaar speculators, contempt for the customer; that it will eliminate from its circles dishonest people who bring descredit on traders working honestly in often difficult conditions.

Particularly great demands face cooperative trade. It comprises three fourths of the country's entire trade potential. It is monopolist in supplying everyday goods to the population. It possesses wide, long-demanded self-management powers. It does not always, however, use them in accordance with the general social interest, particularly as regards price fixing, work discipline in trade and cadre policy. Self-management is a great opportunity to improve work in the whole cooperative movement, but it is also a great responsibility. Society has the right to demand that self-management not be abused contrary to society's interests and needs; that cooperative self-management not be a smokescreen for arbitrariness and favoritism.

In conditions of economic crisis the party stresses with particular force the issue of social protection of those groups of the population who find themselves in the most difficult material situation. In accordance with the decisions of the ninth congress a bill on the general pension and annuity system has been prepared and submitted to the Sejm. The act will permit the gradual liquidation of the old portfolio of pensions and annuties. For rural inhabitants the Sejm's adoption and the implementation of the act on social insurance for private farmers and their families will be of great significance. In this way some of the worst social problems will be solved and the material conditions of many millions of people will be improved. In accordance with the announcement at the eighth plenum, it is necessary to complete work on the third stage of thereform of family benefits, which orders the system of benefits and increases them.

A fundamental objective of incomes policy in the conditions of the economic reform is to increase labor productivity. The welfare function of the state in this field boils down to establishing the level of lowest remuneration commensurate with change in the cost of living and to defining the relations of the highest wages to the lowest. On the other hand, welfare activities of work enterprises should play a considerably greater part than has been the case up to now. With the growth of production and improved economic results, enterprises will have increased resources for welfare purposes. The principles of managing these resources should take into account above all the material situation of employees and their families. Party organizations, trade unions, workers' self-managements should have a good knowledge of the living conditions of employees and their families.

They should also ensure that programs of social activity constitute an integral part of the socioeconomic plan of the enterprise. The working class and working people are indignant when they encounter instances of people perying upon the crisis and making fortunes out of it. The particular sensitiveness of society toward practices of this kind is fully justified. These practices violate the elementary principles of socialist justice. The party concurs in the view that they cannot be tolerated. That is why the full implementation of the government program to combat these phenomena, presented by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the Sejm on 9 October this year, is of such great importance.

Ours is a realistic viewpoint: The pursuit of business, of services, trade or production on one's own account, the effort, enterprising spirit and risk that this entails must by the nature of things be accompanied by appropriate income. However, it must not exceed socially recognized norms. That is why the reexamination of agreements concluded with contractors, speedy implementation of precise methods of incomes control and of the new tax system, and the introduction of more stringent penalties for tax crimes are of such great importance.

Associations of craftsmen, organs of self-government of craftsmen, should ensure that crafts develop as they should. It is their duty, concerned as they must be for the reputation of their members, to eliminate instances of swindling, dishonesty and ordinary speculation because they harm them all.

The party's social policy aims to improve the lot of all society. However, the class nature of this policy must be reflected in intensified concern for the conditions of life and work of the working class.

It is from this class that the party is born. The main goal of our work is to improve the situation of the working class. In the current difficult conditions adherence to the class nature of social policy assumes particular significance.

Numerous enterprises and sectors experience manpower shortages in production sections. This makes it impossible to increase output. Some enterprises experience these shortages; others are overmanned from the viewpoint of their output.

Employment in the economic administration of enterprises and cooperatives is universally excessive. The increase of employment in enterprises, industries and their branches -- which (?can enable) a rapid increase in production -- must be served by an incomes and employment policy, economic mechanisms and implementation of the motivational [motywacyjny] system in enterprises. These instruments, as well as the essential welfare solutions, should encourage a return to full employment on the second or even third shifts, particularly where without an increase in the number of shifts it would not be possible for a long time to achieve production which would satisfy market needs.

A sudden shortening of working time, carried out in 1981, limited production -- including the production of goods most needed by the community. The community is acutely aware of this today. Women, for instance, ask why there are no panty hose, stockings or socks. After all, raw materials and production capabilities are available. The problem is in the fact that some of these capabilities remain unused. For instance, in the biggest factory producing these goods -- Stella of Zyrarkow and Feniks of Lodz -- one-quarter of the production capability is unused. This is the result of decreased employment and the shortening of working time. For similar reasons the Stomil works in Lodz and Grudziadz do not use nearly 30 percent of the production capability for the rubber footwear demanded by farmers, construction workers, employees of the municipal economy and that which is demanded by the market.

Out of community interests, therefore, a proposal was born to undertake work on Saturday on a broader scale. The results of consultations show that when solving this problem it will be necessary to apply the following principles: It is necessary above all to fully utilize the present working time. Work on work-free Saturdays should only be undertaken by enterprises which have a sufficient stock of raw and other materials and whose products are urgently needed by the community. The decisions about working on Saturdays should be taken by free will, independently, by the leaderships and self-managements at enterprises.

At work enterprises one should create appropriately attractive conditions of reward for work on free Saturdays. Some enterprises are already starting work on free Saturdays. For instance, the footwear factory in Chelm in just one-quarter year produced on Saturdays 100,000 pairs of footwear. The workforce of Radoskor has pledged to produce, by the end of the year, 200,000 pairs of shoes on free Saturdays. There are more and more similar examples but still too few in relation to needs and capabilities. It is necessary to achieve universal awareness of what can be gained by the community by taking advantage of this duty of party organizations and echelons to popularize the understanding of this relationship, and to care continually so that decisions about work on Saturdays, are economically justified, have the welfare and organization support and, most of all, have the approval of the workforces.

Broadening our economy's participation in the international division of labor should serve to overcome supply difficulties, raise effectiveness and better adapt production structure to needs. Increased exports are an essential condition for this. A considerable fall in exports over the past few years has exacerbated difficulties in foreign trade and the balance of payments, and consequently, the acuteness of the crisis experienced.

Great possibilities for solving Polish economic problems, which have not so far been fully used, lie in the expansion of economic cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA countries. In the recent period, which has been so difficult for our economy, the values of lasting and stable links with those countries have become even more prominent. The cooperation and help of the Soviet Union plays a special role. This year alone, Soviet deliveries to Poland will exceed our exports to the Soviet market by over Z70 billion. The leadership of the Soviet Union has already agreed to maintain a similar situation in 1983. Tightening cooperation within the CEMA framework, enriching it with new forms, should constitute one of the fundamental guidelines for economic policy and should find expression both in the national plan and the plans of enterprises.

Guaranteeing an attractive and competitive export offer by our producers is an essential prerequisite for increasing this cooperation. This also applies to the development of trade exchange and cooperation with other countries. A more active utilization of opportunities for cooperation with developing countries is particularly necessary. Further development of economic relations with developed capitalist countries is dependent on abandoning the restrictions and discriminations imposed against Poland, on long-term settlement of payment problems which would be convenient for both sides.

We know that continuous improvement of the balance of exchange with those countries and a reconstruction of the Polish payment capability by means of this are necessary. We are doing this. Our economy has already made a great effort, moving from a negative balance of exchange with capitalist countries for 10 years to a positive balance this year. Settlement of debts must not, however, be made at the cost of depriving Poland of its production capabilities. This would strike at production and, at exports, which are essential in order to meet payment obligations. This would also strike at supplies to the market. A solution which would entail further deterioration of the people's living conditions is therefore unacceptable. Recognition of these realities represents a basis for agreement with the creditors.

Comrades, a system of steering the economy, its economic mechanisms, organizational solutions and legal regulations should serve the implementation of the goals of economic policy.

The economic reform which has been implemented for 10 months now has fundamentally changed them. Understandable social hopes for overcoming the crisis and improvement of living conditions are pinned on the economic reform. These expectations are accompanied also by several misunderstandings. Some of the community have come to believe, under the influence of last year's slogans, in the myth of the miraculous power of the reform. There were many people who believed that the announcement of it alone would resolve daily, by itself, any problems of our economy, improve the standard of living and eliminate all afflictions. The collision of this myth with hard reality, that is, the price increases and still acute shortages of many goods, often causes aversion to the reform itself. The decline in the standard of living is erroneously ascribed to it, because people forget that this decline is the result of a serious economic crisis, a decline in production.

Disappointment arising from this might constitute a serious threat to the further fate of the reform. In order to prevent this from happening, it is necessary to rectify erroneous judgment and to explain patiently the essence of the reform. We charge party members and party organizations with this task. It is also the duty of the state and economic administration, journalists and publicists, everyone who has the success of the economic reform at heart.

Today is too soon to make general assessments. New solutions have been working for a short time. Some of them, in accordance with the program, still await implementation. We must constantly bear in mind that the mechanisms of the reform are being set in motion at a time of particularly sharp disproportions and general maladjustment of the economy.

Even if we were implementing the reform in more beneficial -- that is, not crisis conditions -- it would still need time to achieve the desired results. A change in regulations is merely an essential prerequisite for the initiation of new ways of managing. But the reform does not mean an eventual or even a primary change in regulations. It is first and foremost the need to change attitudes and habits, a revaluation of awareness. It is thus a great social process which must take place and which cannot be decreed. This process has begun. Many new phenomena in the activities of enterprises testify to this. Many enterprises are making active use of the independence gained. There is a visible increase in initiatives in the settlement of production problems -- that is without looking for traditional help from above, for directives.

Cost accountancy, the comparison of results with assumptions, is increasingly becoming the basis for action. In addition to these positive factors, negative phenomena are also emerging. These include the attainment of high profits by unwarranted price hikes and by thus concealing poor management and excessive production costs.

Some enterprises, though they have the capability to increase output, do not avail themselves of it. This means that the binding solutions do not make it incumbent on enterprises to introduce a sufficiently strong economic regime. Its greater rigors should be served by the indispensible improvement in economic instruments. Its inevitability is testified to clearly by the results of inspections carried out by the price inspectorate.

Thus, for instance, the cellulose and paper factory in Swiccie to a great extent by unwarranted price hikes has attained during the first half of the year alone a surplus amounting to Zl.2 billion, that is, nearly 2.5 more than the enterprises planned for a whole year. The Polfa works in Lodz as a result of several price increases has achieved in the third quarter a profitability of 160 percent. When accused by the price inspectorate of hiking prices, the enterprise answered -- here I quote -- this was a natural course of strategic action by a self-financing enterprise. This is a peculiar interpretation of independence and the principles of reform. It is unacceptable.

Numerous viewpoints and observations conveyed by factory and voivodship party echelons and also by social organizations enable us to form the conclusion that the changes of individual solutions of the reform should serve primarily:

Greater influence on the development of production and lowering of production costs; more effective encouragement of enhanced productivity and rationalization of employment; counteracting inflationary trends and in particular price increases to attain unwarranted benefits; overcoming monopolist trends; increasing export and improving its efficiency.

Already at the eighth plenum it was established that the reform had passed through the factory gates. Unfortunately, in many of them it stopped in the manager's offices. It did not enter the shopfloor. It failed to reach the work benches though -- and this must be firmly stressed -- its success depended above all on the extent of its success in the factory. For this to happen, the enterprises must formulate factory pay systems which every employee would understand; such systems which will effectively stimulate an increase of productivity. It is exactly in enterprises and nowwhere else that the universally supported principle of pay according to work must materialize.

Far-reaching possibilities have been created for this. A considerable number of enterprises are using them properly, but in still too many work on factory pay systems is considerably behind. In some, wages have been increased automatically in accordance with the requirements of the socialist principle of remuneration for work. Often too many pay increases are introduced without tidying up the norms, without taking into consideration the specific tasks and conditions in the enterprise. Such an approach destroys the motivational sense of the reform and hinders understanding of the elementary truth that an increase in wages must be worked for by the enterprise; that the level of wages depends on the work results of the work force and not on the good or bad will of the state.

It depends on people how and how far the reform regulations and mechanisms are used. The reform can succeed only with involved cadres, well prepared to act under the new conditions. Demands on them must be increased, but their position must be defended and their authority strengthened. We must show more concern for the proper rank of foremen and shift leaders in factories. A foreman's statute defining their powers and duties, their career prospects and social prospects, appropriate functions and principles of remuneration must be compiled. This is essential in order for them effectively to carry out their management and training functions.

An important role falls to party organizations and echelons. They should see to it that the reform mechanisms are used in accordance with the social interest, that they counteract the exploitation of loopholes in regulations to achieve underserved advantages, inspire and bring under party control work on effective and just factory motivational systems and exert their influence so that the developmental needs of the enterprise are not neglected during the division of profits.

Comrades. The possibilities of overcoming the crisis and the effective implementation of tasks set for 1983-85 will be decided on by society's attitude, by winning its approval of the proposed measures, by including working people in the active achievement of socioeconomic goals.

We must strenuously campaign for this acceptance and for readiness to take part in overcoming difficulties. This is not an easy task. The economic and political crisis has placed a heavy burden on society, on its attitude to the authorities, to the party. People are tired of the difficult situation and this is conducive to attitudes of apathy and passiveness. It weakens confidence in our own potential, the belief that we can overcome the crisis. We speak openly of these phenomena. They constitute a serious obstacle to efficient actions. The most efficient economic mechanisms may fail if there is a shortage of initiative, if the attitude is not one of involvement, if there is no will to act, to make a personal contribution to overcoming difficulties.

Reluctance, the atmosphere of lack of trust, the lack of belief that it is possible to improve the situation must be countered and eliminated by concrete arguments, by one's own party activities, by setting one's own example. It is necessary to make wider use of social forms of activeness, self-government bodies, social and professional organizations and youth unions. We attach special importance to the activities of workers' self-government bodies. They have already begun to work in over 800 enterprises. The national conference representatives of workers' self-government bodies, held at the initiative of a Sejm commission in September, showed clearly how much they have to do.

It is the party's intention that the process by which the activities of self-government bodies get underway should, on the whole, be completed this year and that they should commence their work in a climate of sympathy to be created in equal measures by party organizations and managements of enterprises.

We count on this: That workers' self-government bodies -- carrying out activities that conform to their dutues as set out in their statutes, playing the role of a partner who shares responsibility for the situation in the enterprise -- will have a great role to play in increasing work force activities and will facilitate a process whereby management of their enterprises will be improved.

At the beginning of this month the Sejm passed the trade unions act, which paves the way for the restoration of an independent and self-governing trade union movement. We express the conviction that the trade union movement will serve as an important link in socialist democracy, that it will ensure that the real interests of the working people are represented and that it will serve as a factor encouraging stepped-up activities to overcome the crisis.

Esteemed comrades, it is in everyday actions that we discern confidence in the party and its program. Today it is not declarations that constitute a measure of our credibility; it is actions and attainments.

By this we reaffirm the party's leading role, its ability to lead the country and its economy out of the crisis. The party should keep in close touch with everyday concerns and troubles of the working people; it should react to injustice and initiate help for those who need it. This should always be the case, particularly now, in these difficult times.

The party, its organizations and its members should take the leading role in the struggle to observe the principles of social justice. The party's offensive to combat manifestations of evil and injustice, to tackle and resolve vital everyday problems, will be decisive in gaining public confidence in its actions and its program.

Our country has all the means to ensure dignified conditions of work and life for our society. In order to make use of these means, we need strenuous and coordinated work by the entire nation; we need an atmosphere of social peace, accord and cooperation.

Fanning of tension, instigation of emotions, provocation of volatile situations — these means belong to the arsenal of discord. More words of hatred and more fanning of social conflict will not yield greater national income, nor will they improve the lot of families in Poland. The saying that only through accord can one be constructive is born of Polish experiences, so often dramatic experiences. This saying assumes particular meaning today. Only through accord and understanding will we be able to overcome the difficulties and lead the country out of the crisis. The party's fundamental task is to create social and political conditions facilitating this.

Romanik Speech

LD272200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Problems concerning fuel and energy were dealt with by Jerzy Romanik, Politburo member and chairman of the party Central Committee's Mining Commission, at today's session of the PZPR Central Committee plenum.

He said opportunities for the acquisition of fuel and energy are becoming a determinant for development today, particularly with regard to industrial production. Taking into consideration the limited amount of investment means and also technological possibilities, it is necessary to ensure the maintenance of hard coal extraction at the achieved level in plans for the period up to 1990. It is also necessary to ensure the indispensible means for the development of lignite extraction, because in the next 10 years lignite should become the major basis for the development of electrical energy.

The Central Committee Mining Commission holds the view that such targets as those for the extraction of solid fuels, constitute the required minimum to ensure meeting the demands of the national economy. The plan's concept quite rightly emphasizes the need for production to lower its consumption of energy. It is imperative to undertake well thought out and concrete, economic, technological and economic-administrative actions to ensure the solving of this sensitive problem.

Continuing his speech, Jerzy Romanik also dealt with the management of gas and liquid fuels. Here is the concluding part of his speech:

[Begin recording] In order to make it effective, the fuel and energy policy should enter deeper into the structure of the overall production process. This will make it possible to prevent disproportion in the balance sheet, embarking on irrational economic decisions concerning investments, and [word indistinct] of the directions for overcoming the crisis and for economic development.

Assessing the experiences to date in the expansion of fuel and energy complexes, one must note that reference is universally being made to its underdevelopment, taking into consideration the energy deficit in past years. In my opinion this is a one-sided conclusion based on ignoring the factual assessments of the other side of the balance sheet, the utilization of fuels and energy. I think this is one of the main causes of the Polish energy crisis.

In the present situation there is a lack of institutional and legal foundations for generally tidying up the fuels and energy policy, without which it will not be possible to lead the economy onto the path of development in a short time. We cannot remain complacent about the relatively good energy situation this year, as it results from the low level of energy consumption because of a drop in production.

To illustrate this contention one could state that consumption of electricity in industry will amount -- according to present assessments -- to 60.4 billion kWh. This is 11 percent lower than consumption in 1980. This reflects accordingly on the fuel balance sheet. Therefore it must be said that this year's balance sheet of fuels and energy is the result not only of the good work of the mining and energy industries, but also of the reduced consumption of electricity by industry.

A very difficult issue is the solving of gas fuel supplies for the country. This year about 50 percent of the demand for gas is met by import from the Soviet Union. Growing needs, mainly for technological purposes, including the production of nitrogen fertilizers, accompanied by a fall in our own extraction, will create a very acute situation in this sector in the next few years.

At the same time one should stress that the management of gas so far has been -- and I do not hesitate to use this word -- irresponsible. We use high-methane natural gas in processes where it should have been replaced a long time ago by domestic solid fuels. This would be an extremely costly method for the (?gasification of coal). It is estimated that this way we could acquire about 1 billion cubic meters of high-methane gas. This would enable the utilization of the full production capacity of fertilizer factories, and of nitrogen with the inclusion of the new plant at Police.

This could yield more than 700,000 tons of fertilizers calculated in pure component and appropriate quantities of methanol and other chemical products of great importance for the economy. The execution of such an operation calls, of course, for definite investment outlays. But there is no doubt that this would be a most effective way to acquire gas.

The next important economic and social problem is the supply of liquid fuels. At present about 98 percent of domestic demand is being met from the import of oil and oil products from the Soviet Union. Demand for liquid fuels will increase, due to the requirements of transportation and individual motoring and for technological purposes. The point is that this demand should be met to the maximum through economies. Possibilities are considerable in this respect.

For instance, according to statistical data the utilization of public vehicle capacity last year was 11 percent lower than in 1975. In rail transportation the run of empty cars compared with full ones, amounts to 41.4 percent and in 1975 the index amounted to 37.7 percent.

It can be seen from this that almost every third freight car went round the country without transporting anything.

A considerable number of cars, trucks and almost the entire fleet of delivery vehicles in Poland have spark ignition. Individual consumption of gas in such engines is approximately 30 percent higher than that of diesel oil in high-pressure engines. It must be added here that a liter of gas on the international markets costs almost 30 percent more than a liter of diesel oil. A simple calculation shows that the cost of fuel, which is almost entirely based on imports, for transportation by fleets with gas drive costs the economy over 60 percent more.

These obvious facts point to the necessary direction of structural changes in the development of the motor industry. This should also apply to larger capacity cars.

I have pointed out only some aspects of the directions of rationalization of fuels and power. There are a number of studies, among others by the main power management institute, which specify concrete solutions aimed at lowering the consumption of power in the national economy. The problem is that these solutions should be implemented as soon as possible because, as I have said, this is a fundamental condition for overcoming the power barrier in our economy.

The issues of which I am speaking were the subject of discussions at meetings of the mining commission of the Central Committee in which competent comrades took part. I know that such discussions have taken place in other groups of specialists who know the subject [word indistinct]. A number of studies and proposals by government organs, universities, the Polish Academy of Sciences and scientific and technological associations, have emerged. So far, however, one cannot see any energetic activities in this respect in practice.

Bearing this in mind, I consider it purposeful to introduce into the resolution of the 10th plenum a postulate for the speediest possible elaboration and approval by the Sejm of a law on power economy. This would create the legal conditions for settling the tense problems of supplying the country with fuels and power. I think such a law should define the institutional and statutory powers of specific state organs for conducting the present and long-term power policy of the country. I think this is also essential for a speedy overcoming of the crisis as well as for further development of the national economy.

Bejger Address

LD272128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 82

["Excerpts" of speech by Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, at 27 October PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] People's Poland has expanded its shipbuilding industry, ports, merchant and fishing fleets. We are in the vanguard of the maritime states of Europe. The construction of the northern port in Gdansk and of specialist depots for the transloading of bulk cargo in Swindujscie; the extension of Komuna Paryska Shipyard in Gdynia and the construction of many modern ships, particularly fishing vessels; these are undertakings that have given rise to world recognition for Polish specialists, scientists, builders and workers.

The Polish shipbuilding industry has become one of the more important of Poland's national industries. It occupies fourth place in Europe and eighth place in the world. Its production accounts for more than three percent of world production and more than 23 percent of the production of fighing vessels. The shipbuilding industry developed above all as a result of long-term orders for the construction of ships in large series for Soviet shipowners. The maritime economy's entry into international markets has created conditions for many enterprises in our country to increase the production of their goods and services for export, which [word indistinct] with the maritime economy.

The share of the maritime economy in the creation of the national income amounts to 2.5 percent, and in Poland's exports it amounts to almost 10 percent. This is composed of the export of both goods and services. We have achieved this thanks to the training of highly qualified cadres: shipyard workers, seamen, fishermen, dock workers. We have cadres who are capable of making proper use of the potential we have developed.

The maritime economy is an integral part of the national economy. Its development is possible only together with the development of the entire Polish economy, which, in turn, can develop properly if the maritime economy also develops in harmony. However, in the not-so-distant past, it was not always so. Fairly frequently the maritime economy was treated as an isolated sector of the national economy and its individual branches as separate entities. This gave rise to imbalances and deprived the maritime economy of a sufficiently effective function as an instrument of the entire national economy and a driving force of its development.

At present, the main problem in the maritime economy is the proper use of existing potential and all reserves and an increase in the efficiency of the maritime economy, not just as a branch but as a link connecting individual elements of the national economy and an important stimulator of development of many of its important sectors.

At the same time, we must answer the question: When will we be able to eliminate the imbalances that have arisen in the development of the maritime economy and when will we end the neglect in the sphere of the social conditions, especially in housing construction for those at sea?

The maritime economy as a complex should become one of our national specialities. It safeguards relatively cheap transport of Polish foreign trade cargoes by sea. It can, through production and repair shipyards, guarantee still greater export of many machines and installations produced by hundreds of Polish factories, as a constituent part of the ships built for export. It can guarantee an influx of fish protein [words indistinct] fishing industry. The maritime economy should also have an active bearing on an improvement in our balance of payments, by providing various services to foreign customers, particularly through an increase in the carriage of cargoes by the merchant marine between foreign ports and the development of transit services for cargoes sent by the rail network and other routes via seaports.

In order to meet these goals fully, however, we must ensure that the systemic solution currently being introduced within the economic reform treat the export of services on a par with the export of goods. To guarantee the permanent development of transit services, a long-term, joint transit policy must be worked out that will be binding on all ministries and will not be changed ad hoc. Our customers want to be sure of our ability to provide these kinds of services over a longer period, not only by the fleet and the ports, but also by rail transport.

The export of services requires not just competitive potential but also considerable flexibility in the functioning of our maritime economy, which must adapt itself to the existing conditions of competition on the world market. We have not had bad financial and economic systems, particularly in shipping. However, some ministries, failing to understand the special nature of this branch of the economy, are trying to (?crush) it into the unified form defined within the framework of the reform for the entire national economy.

I think that the finance ministry in particular should take into account the previous good experience of tried and tested system solutions in the maritime economy. The proper introduction of the principles of the reform in the maritime economy is its great opportunity. During consultations on the material for today's Central Committee plenum, several problems in the maritime economy were noted as requiring urgent settlement. However, one must consider the current possibilities for settling them and solve first and foremost those problems that have a fundamental significance for the entire national economy. One such number one problem in shipping, in Polish ports and in Polish transport of general cargo in general is the container system of transport. An interministerial government commission should be set up to make an assessment of the state of implementation of the decisions of the current program and of government decisions and to prepare a new container transport system development program up to 1985 and beyond. This program must include the entire chain of general cargo transport, door-to-door.

It is necessary to make decisions on further development of ocean fishing, which is an important part of our country's food economy. The point here is to define tasks in the modernization of the deep-sea fishing fleet and its adaptation to fishing conditions on available fishing grounds. The point is also to achieve maximum use of the catch for consumption, above all by broadening the capacity of the onshore fish processing industry and streamlining distribution, since the use of unprocessed fish so far leaves much to be desired.

The next issue of fundamental importance for the best possible use of our shipyards' production potential and increasing their contribution to exports is to solve the problem of cooperation among more than 1,000 various works and enterprises and the shipbuilding industry. The point is to ensure the level of production in these works that is needed to reduce drastically the so-called foreign currency element in ships built here. In particular it is a matter of urgency to ensure the continuous and punctual supply, in accordance with contracts concluded, of ship engines, various items of equipment, cables and ship linings.

Another problem to be resolved is ensuring the supply of ships for the Polish fleet by Polish shipyards on the basis of self-financing.

An essential problem constituting something of a barrier to the full use and further development of the maritime economy is the unacceptable state of urban and rural development of coastal voivodships and shortcomings in the domain of environmental protection. This is adversely influencing the living standards of the population of coastal regions and their feelings, as well as causing insufficient use of the coastal region's tourist assets. In order to change this situation it will be necessary to increase expenditures in the so-called unproductive sphere for many years, particularly expenditures for housing and local economy. It is also necessary to take action aimed at an immediate reduction of Baltic Sea pollution, and in particular of the Gdansk Bay.

Obodowski Speech

LD272144 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 27 Oct -- In his speech made at the 10th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obodowski said that first symptoms of recovery from the profound economic crisis. [sentence as received] Many difficulties and many problems to solve are still ahead of us. But we should not allow a further economic regression on the national scale. We cannot and we shall not slide down any more. Many enterprises sometimes utilize only a part of their production potential. There are also enterprises which find sources of supplies that enable them to replace materials traditionally imported from capitalist countries with accessible domestic materials as well as raw and intermediate materials from the USSR.

The results attained by the economy over recent months not only by the mining industry, which (?was the) first to boast of increased efficiency, but also by many branches of the manufacturing industries attest to the fact that this obvious necessity has become ever better understood. This does not mean that we have a smooth and painless road guaranteed for ourselves to get out of the crisis and return to the road of quick development.

We are recording a slight increase in production. A process has been initiated of restoring market equilibrium. First batches of goods that were rationed (?are) beginning to appear in over-the-counter sales. Dramatic budget economizing has been introduced.

Our imports from capitalist countries have dropped drastically. We are not obtaining credits from those countries any more. The assistance from socialist countries, and most of all the Soviet Union, in the form of supplies for production and the market reduces the (?difficulties) but cannot eliminate them completely.

In the further part of his speech the deputy prime minister stated that governments of some Western countries strive to delay our emergence from the crisis. Above all, the American Administration excels in this.

A glaring example of that is the announced suspension by the American Government of the M.F.N. status towards Poland. The United States also pursues subversive activities aimed against the Polish state.

We are reorientating our economy, the speaker went on, towards (? closer ties) with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

This will make it possible to avoid difficulties similar to those we are experiencing now in our relations with capitalist countries on which we have made ourselves excessively dependent in the past decade. On the other hand, we can maintain cooperation with all other countries with different socio-political systems, but on the basis of [word indistinct] we strive above all to expand cooperation with non-aligned countries.

Referring to the assumptions of the 1983-1985 plan, submitted for social consultation, and the primary assumption of plan for the years 1986-1990 the [words indistinct] of fundamental significance for the entire economy and the society. Even the moderate variant of the plan envisaging a 15-per cent growth in industrial production in the years 1983-1985 may be considered as overoptimistic. The elaboration of yet another variant must be taken into account, one that would envisage somewhat smaller production growth. The overwhelming majority of the participants in consultations come in favour of the variant termed as consumption protection, even at the cost of investments being maintained at the 1982 level, that is very low, up to 1985.

Next the deputy premier stated that many controversial opinions are provoked by the issue of division of the investment fund. We simply cannot afford to limit the investment front; this is not a whim but an unquestionable, tough necessity, Obodowski said. The share in the investment fund of food economy and housing construction is an issue that gives rise to dispute. A substantial part of investments will re realized on the basis of independent decisions of enterprises' managements from the funds they earn or from credits. A considerable part of investments in [words indistinct] be realized on similar basis, from the enterprise's own funds supplemented with credits. Finally, a part of the residential building will have to realize from the population's own means. However, in the final calculation, the investments that will be realized will depend chiefly on the initiative of those interested in them -- enterprises, housing cooperatives as well as individual farmers.

Turning to the market situation Janusz Obodowski said that at present the flow of money to the population is bigger than the amount and value of goods. Over the past nine months of the current year the excess of incomes over the expenditures of the population amounted to nearly 270,000 million zlotys.

We strive and will consistently strive to counteract these phenomena with the aid of administrative and tax instruments. Yet these actions cannot eliminate those socially harmful phenomena completely. They can only reduce them.

In conclusion of his statement Obodowski said that the fundamental aim of all actions undertaken by the government in the economic sphere is to overcome the crisis. We have all possibilities and means to achieve this goal, he said. The creation of the main centre coordinating the whole of the economic problematique will serve to establish close links between the process of planning (?and) creating appropriate instruments and establishing control of its implementation with operational decisions indispensable in the times of the crisis.

I want to stress that these changes which (?engage) central economic decision-making do not augur a return to the methods of directives and orders in economic management. Enterprises will operate on the self-financing, self-dependence and -- to an ever greater degree -- self-management basis.

We hope that the plan which will be arrived at as a result of the social consultations will be recognized by the society as its own and will be executed by it. For its aim is the good of our state and thus the good of all of us, Janusz Obodowski said.

Teams Discuss Various Issues

LD272100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] During the proceedings at today's PZPR Central Committee plenum, Janusz Obodowski, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission, took the floor. He outlined the government's point of view on questions being debated at the plenum.

This concluded the plenary session and the deliberations were continued in several working teams.

The first team, which deals with problems of overcoming the crisis and of rebuilding the economic structure, is chaired by Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the party Central Committee. During the discussion, Andrzej Karpinski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, outlined the results of social consultations on variants of the 3-year plan. He stated that during the consultations approval had been expressed for the main aims of this plan; improvement in the provision of foodstuffs for the nation, an increase in the number of apartments under construction and protection for the economically weakest groups of the population. The consultations drew attention to the need for efficient action to prevent inflationary trends, for setting the correct proportions between incomes of individual professional groups and for improving the instruments of the reform in conjunction with the aims of the state's economic policy.

The session of the third team [second team not mentioned] discussed problems and experiences to date in the process of implementing the economic reform. The team is chaired by Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee. As can be seen from the appraisal given by Minister Wladyslaw Baka, government plenipotentiary in charge of economic reform, after 10 months it is still difficult to formulate generally and unequivocally assessments of the progress of the reform. Its mechanisms have begun to function practically only in the second half of the year. It is, however, possible to state that the reform has become an important factor of consolidation of the national economy. Its solutions have facilitated a growth and restoration of production.

Economic reform does, however, require certain amendments. Among other things, the system of prices must be revamped in order to make unjustified price rises more difficult. It is also necessary to strengthen mechanisms to curtail production costs and increase motivation to increase productivity and growth of output. It is also necessary to improve supplies of materials. During the discussion, concrete plans for proposed changes in the reform mechanism were examined.

The fourth team of the 10th Central Committee plenum, dealing with the role of the party organizations in self-governing enterprises, is chaired by Stanislaw Opalko, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship PZPR Committee.

The position, tasks and powers of the party in the enterprise cannot be regulated by an act of law, it was stated during the session. These factors are determined today by the concrete political and economic situation in the enterprise, which determine the directions of the struggle against the class enemy. The party's main weapon in this struggle was and is winning over the working class and other social groups to its program of sociopolitical and economic reforms set out by the Ninth PZPR Congress.

The party cannot assume the functions entrusted by law to management, workers' self-government and the trade union organizations. It should be one among equal partners in the enterprise. Party organizations cannot fail to react to grievances and demands by members of the work force which point out irregularities in the functioning of the enterprise and incorrect interpersonal relationships. The party cannot separate itself from the working class; it must be seen to be at the enterprise in its everyday life -- not just at the meetings. Nor can the party regard with indifference the cause of potential tension and conflict that may arise among the work forces.

The fifth team of the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum dealing with problems connected with fuel and power economy began its session chaired by Jerzy Romanki, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Central Committee's Mining Commission.

Stanislaw Tuszewski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, delivered an introductory report prior to discussion.

He stressed that the following facts -- Poland's turning into an importer of fuels, the energy-intensive economic structure and the rapid deterioration of this aspect of the economic structure over the recent period -- determine the current situation, the main directions of action and the tasks of development of fuel and energy complex in the next few years.

Fuel policy, he stated, must result in savings in the use of fuels and energy wherever they are used and ensure a development of our own fuel and energy base and necessary imports.

The sixth team dealing with maritime economy was chaired by Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship party committee. The discussion was on the problems of further development of this industry. Poland's achievements in the development of maritime economy were recalled. Essential directions of further action aimed at fuller utilization of the commercial and fishing fleet and of the potential of ports and shipyards were pointed out. Members of the team, drew attention to methods whereby the required progress may be attained, including in the sphere of land services for sea transportation.

The team chaired by Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party's Central Committee, dealt with the social targets contained in the draft 3-year plan.

The introductory speech prior to discussion, delivered by Wladyslaw Jablonski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, enables us to state that this topic was one of the most controversial and prompted the most heated discussion. This is because it pertained directly to the conditions of life of our country's inhabitants.

In a situation of profound crisis it is difficult to count on fast growth in the living standard. It is necessary to be selective regarding some of the most important social aims of the plan. We must take a more realistic look at the precepts of the improvement in management efficiency, especially without making savings through investments in the sphere of utilization of raw materials and fuels. [sentence as heard]

Those taking part in the discussion stressed that the implementation of the plan's social targets means primarily effecting an increase -- an essential increase at present -- in supplies of foodstuffs. This will require giving agriculture real priority, giving the entire foodstuffs economy real priority. It will necessitate correct distribution of means for this purpose among individual branches of this industry.

It was also the opinion of some speakers that we must take a more realistic look at the problems of housing construction. Assumptions that people will participate more extensively in the construction of apartments if greater means are not given to the whole infrastructure of the construction industry seem to bear little relations to reality.

It has also been recognized that the variant which gives advantages to the growth of individual consumption is correct. In connection with this it was stressed that incomes should rise in proportion to the growth in labor productivity and in production. As far as collective consumption is concerned there is a need for making certain choices.

Plenum Resumes 28 Oct

LD280914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The deliberations of the 10th party Central Committee were resumed an hour ago. A debate on the Politburo report is in progress at the plenary meeting, and conclusions from the work carried out by the six working groups will also be presented.

More on 28 Oct Session

LD281054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum has resumed its deliberations in Warsaw, with Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee in the chair. The themes of the plenary meeting are the major problems related to the country's socioeconomic development, in particular, tasks connected with overcoming the crisis.

The first speaker today was Maciej Augusciuk, Central Committee member and manager of the Warszawa-Prage engine plant. He spoke about the role of rail transportation, stressing the need for the electrification and modernization of lines.

The next speaker was Kazimierz Szepelak, Central Committee member and a welder in the Krospoil and gas mining institute. Szepelak spoke about the problems of implementing the economic reform. He expressed the view that still no adequate efforts for an effective and rapid implementation of the reform have been demonstrated by the economic administration and technical personnel.

WARSAW DETAILS CHARGES AGAINST SZYDLAK, OTHERS

LD271418 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The Sejm Chancellory reports that the deputies' motion requesting that Piotr Jaroszewicz, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Jan Szydlak and Tadeusz Pyka be brought to account for their constitutional responsibilities charges them with infringing upon the precepts and proportions of the national socioeconomic plans through the unwarranted introduction and realization of a number of investment tasks outside these plans, to an extent exceeding economic possibilities.

Thus they have brought about disproportions in the economy and an excessive lengthening of the investment cycle. They have caused the freezing of great investment outlay, a drop in production, serious shortages in market supplies, a decline of national revenue and major direct financial losses.

The same persons are also charged with practices contrary to the precepts of proper management, exceeding the limits of safe indebtedness, and thus causing an excessive burden on the balance of payments. By servicing these debts they have caused a drastic restriction to the import of indispensible raw and other materials, and thus a further drop of production and national revenue. These actions constitute an infringement of paragraphs 4, and 5, items 3 and 11 of Act 2 of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

The deputies also request the constitutional responsibilities commission to examine the responsibility of the following citizens: Edward Gierek and Edward Babiuch for [two words indistinct].

REPORT ON CAMPAIGN AGAINST CORRUPTION, ARRESTS

LD280400 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] In the first 9 months of this year the militia organs instigated proceedings agianst 329 persons who illegally enriched themselves. Accusations against them include speculation, trading in stolen property, and hard currency offences. One hundred and seventy-two persons have been arrested. Property worth Z350 million; $87,000; and DM87,000 was recovered.

On account of potential sentences, property worth almost Z800 million -- including 209 villas, and 143 passenger cars -- has been seized. The most numerous groups among the suspects are proprietors of private workshops and shops, agents and trade employees, and unemployed people.

GDANSK SOLIDARITY LEADER EMERGES FROM HIDING

LD272346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Karol Klementowski, former member of the NSZZ Solidarity Gdansk regional Board and former chairman of the Works Committee of that union in the Gdansk UNIMOR Electronic Works, has given himself up to the Citizens' Militia headquarters in Gdansk. He had been in hiding since 13 December 1981. After making the appropriate explanations he was released.

DAILY ON CHURCH'S FAILURE TO INITIATE UPRISING

AU252017 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Oct 82 p 7

[Karol Mikulka commentary in the column "Note": "What Did They Count On?"]

[Text] Jerzy Urban, press spokesman of the Polish Government, called the attempts made by Primate Jozef Glemp, head of the Polish church, to meddle in the Sejm's sovereign affairs and its decisions on the future of Polish trade unions most peculiar. In "holy indignation" over the fact that "Solidarity" had been placed outside the law, and in expectation of "what the Poles will say to this," Glemp had even sent his excuses for not attending a certain festivity in the Vatican. The sense of "pastoral duties" and "a primate's responsibility" allegedly did not permit him to leave Poland at such a serious moment.

What were Glemp and those loyal to him waiting for? What did the Gdansk and Krakow clergy, headed by Cardinal F. Macharski, count on? What did they tell the young people, who immediately after listening to the "spiritual shepherds," left the churches and took to the streets, setting fire to things, smashing and demolishing and provoking?

Obviously, they counted on all Poles' rising to the defense of the compromised "Solidarity;" they counted on their own voices outweighing the common sense of the absolute majority of Polish citizens. Although street disturbances were successfully provoked in Gdansk, Krakow and Wroclaw, the uprising did not take place. On the contrary, the number of initiative committees establishing the new trade union organizations is increasing in the country should take. And many of the Polish church representatives do not like this. They cannot get over the fact that their attempts to dictate the directions which political and social developments in the country are falling flat.

In his statement in the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, W. Jaruzelski, head of the Polish Government, said to the church in evaluating church stances: "We hear rankling voices coming from the blackest pages of church obscurantism. Laws are being violated. The adherents of church politicking are professing allegiance to tendencies that were dismissed by history as the evil traditions of political clericalism. Fanaticism has no future in Poland."

CKKP PRESIDIUM DEBATES STATE, PARTY PROPOSALS

LD271322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The Central Party Control Commission Presidium [CKKP] has discussed information and post-control proposals submitted by the state and party control organs in their preventive and educational activities. The Presidium also adopted a plan for implementing the resolution of the sixth CKKP plenum. In order to discuss the ensuing tasks, it was decided to conduct regional consultations with the chairmen of the party control voivodship commissions at the beginning of November.

LAW ON FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS PUBLISHED

AU261655 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 14 Oct 82 pp 4,5

[Unattributed report: "The Law on the Farmers' Social-Trade Organizations Adopted by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on 8 Oct 1982"]

[Text] Considering that the Polish People's Republic guarantees the ownership, complete protection of and the right to inherit individual farms and that these farms constitute a lasting and equal element of the socioeconomic system of the Polish People's Republic; recognizing the equality of the social-trade status of the individual farmers with other trades and the need to ensure the necessary representation of their trade and social interests vis-a-vis state bodies and state and social organizational units for the benefit of rural areas and agriculture and to ensure the participation in settling the issues connected with the development of individual farms and with the social progress in rural areas; and guided by the concern for feeding the nation and for the good of the Polish People's Republic, the following enactments are passed:

Chapter 1

General Regulations

Article 1

1. Individual farmers and the members of their families as well as other persons directly connected with agriculture through their work may voluntarily associate themselves, on the principles laid down in this law, into social-trade organizations concerned with protecting the trade interests of individual farmers.

2. Representing the needs and protecting the trade and social interests of individual farmers, the organizations mentioned in paragraph 1 act in favor of developing individual farms, of increasing their production and of ensuring the profitability of farm production and the necessary supplies of production means to agriculture; see that the farmer's trade enjoys a high status and that the living and working conditions of the rural population improve; and participate in formulating and implementing the state's policy in favor of the economic, social, communal, cultural and educational progress of rural areas.

Article 2

1. The social-trade organizations of farmers do their work in accordance with the constitutional principles of the Polish People's Republic, the regulations of this law and other generally valid enactments of the law and in line with their registered statute, which is compatible with these principles and regulations.

2. The social-occupational organizations of farmers are independent of the state administrative bodies and the state and social organizational units and organizations; act through their bodies, which are defined in their own statutes and elected in a democratic way; and independently determine the extent and forms of their activities in line with the valid legal regulations.

Article 3

The following organizations are deemed to be social-trade organizations of farmers, which are henceforth called "farmers' organizations":

1) agricultural circles,

2) rural housewives' circles,

3) branch agricultural associations,

4) unions of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations,

5) unions of branch agricultural associations.

Chapter 2

Powers and Tasks of Farmers' Organizations and Principles of These Organizations' Cooperation With State Administrative Bodies and Organizations Working for the Benefit of Agriculture

Article 4

1. Representing the trade and social needs of individual farmers, farmers' organizations participate in:

1) Shaping up and implementing farm and social policy with regard to developing and protecting the ownership of individual farms, cultivating and protecting farmlands, water economy, seeding, stockbreeding, the rural areas' farm and social infrastructure, the protection of the natural environment, the insurance of farm property, the loan and taxation system relating to individual farms, the protection of the health of the rural population, the social safeguards for the inhabitants of rural areas and the development of education, culture, sports and tourism in rural areas,

2) Determining the level and principles of the price movement concerning the means of farm production and agricultural services, defining the extent and principles of the supplies of production means to individual farms and appraising the quality of these means,

3) Determining the conditions for cultivation contracts and the prices for procurement and sales of farm produce, production services for agriculture, services for the rural population and the norms and principles of classifying farm produce,

4) Determining the principles and conditions of cooperation in agriculture,

5) Working out that part of the socioeconomic plans which applies to rural areas and agriculture and working out the plans for the development of rural communes and villages,

6) Exerting social control over the functioning of the organizational units providing services for agriculture and the rural population.

2. Farmers' organizations implement their powers listed in paragraph 1 by submitting their views, proposals, postulates and demands to the appropriate state bodies and organizational units appointed to fulfill tasks for the benefit of individual farming, by sponsoring legal enactments, by assessing draft legal enactments or participating in drawing up legal enactments, and by sharing in the negotiations on the issues listed in paragraph 1.

3. Farmers' organizations analyze the costs of farm production, the costs of living and the development of farmers' incomes.

Article 5

1. State administrative bodies and state organizational units as well as cooperative and other organizations appointed to fulfill tasks for the benefit of individual farming are obliged to cooperate with farmers' organizations on the issues listed in article 4, paragraphs 1 and 3.

2. The Council of Ministers defines by decree the duties of the state administrative bodies and the principles of their cooperation with farmers' organizations on the issues listed in article 4, paragraphs 1 and 3, including the manner in which these bodies must ask these organizations for views on certain matters.

Article 6

1. Bodies, organizational units and organizations listed in article 5, paragraph 1, are obliged to take a stand, without any unnecessary delay and not later than within a month, on the views, proposals, postulates or demands submitted by farmers organizations with regard to the issues listed in article 4, paragraph 1; and if they are unable to take a stand within the specified time, they are obliged to announce the deadline by which they are able to take a stand on the issues in question.

2. If the stand taken by the appropriate body, organizational unit or organization on the issue in question does not satisfy the farmers' organization that submitted the view, proposal, postulate or demand, the farmers' organization may object to the appropriate body, organizational unit or organization at a higher level. The objection should be examined within a month.

Article 7

1. If the procedure defined in article 6, paragraph 2, does not result in settling the issue covered by objection, either side may ask for the procedure of conciliation, which is conducted by a special commission composed of six members who are selected by either side in equal numbers.

2. The settlement of the dispute by such a procedure should materialize within 7 days in the case of a dispute involving a single farmers' organization and within 10 days in the case of a dispute involving more than one farmers' organization.

3. The dispute is settled when the sides agree; this agreement is binding on them. If there is no agreement the commission records the differences, indicating the positions of the sides.

Article 8

1. If the dispute is not settled through the procedure defined by article 7 the sides are obliged to submit it for decision by the college of social arbitration attached to the registering court that is appropriate for the farmers' organization involved in the dispute.

2. The college is composed of the chairman appointed from among the judges of the appropriate court by the court's chairman and of six members appointed by either side in equal numbers. The sides should seek to appoint persons who are not directly interested in settling the dispute.

3. The chairman of the court at once indicates when a sitting of the college should take place and informs the sides to the dispute of representatives of the sides accordingly.

4. If the settlement of the dispute requires that the college should possess specialized knowledge, the college may ask for expert opinion.

5. The college's decision is reached by a majority of votes.

6. The State Council will lay down the regulations governing the proceedings in the colleges of social arbitration.

Article 9

1. If in the case of the issues listed in article 6, paragraph 1, an agreement is not reached through the proceedings provided for by the article 6, paragraph 2, and by article 7, paragraphs 7 and 8, and if farmers' crucial rights and interests are involved, the farmers' organization may take protest action as an exceptional measure.

2. The protest action mentioned in paragraph 1 may be taken on the decision made by the members of the given farmers' organization by a majority vote and, in the case of the unions of farmers' organizations, it may be taken on the strength of the resolutions passed by the appropriate statutory bodies of the organizations affiliated with a union, if a majority of such bodies are for a protest action. In addition, the protest action must be coordinated with the appropriate statutory body of the farmers' organization of a higher level, of which the organization in question is a member.

3. The National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Organizations may take protest action in more than just one voivodship on the strength of the resolution passed by the appropriate statutory body of the union.

4. The organizer of the protest action informs the body, organizational unit or organization listed in article 6, paragraph 2, 7 days ahead of the date of the protest action.

5. Farmers participate in the protest action voluntarily. No one may be forced to participate or to refuse to participate in the protest action.

6. The organizer of the protest action is obliged to ensure that its course is correct. The measures taken during the protest action must not endanger the life and limb of human beings and must not cause destruction or damage to property.

7. The protest action must not cause any stoppages of food supplies to meet the needs of the population and the needs relating to the state's defense and security.

Article 10

1. Farmers' organizations are empowered, through their authorized representatives, to exert social control over organizational units and organizations in the following areas:

1) Supplies of production means and investment materials to farms,

2) Implementation of contracts for farm produce and procurement of such produce,

3) Services for agricultural and the rural population,

4) Investments relating to land reclamation, water, energy and so on and meeting the needs of farms,

5) The liquidation of the damage done to forests and game.

2. The bodies, organizational units and organizations subjected to the control checks as mentioned in paragraph 1 are obliged to facilitate such checks.

3. Having consulted the National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Organizations, the Council of Ministers will by decree define the duties of the bodies, organizational units and organizations in the field of the control checks mentioned in paragraph 1, of the way in which the results of control checks should be drawn up and presented and of the procedure by which postcontrol proposal should be implemented.

Article 11

1. With regard to activities for the benefit of the development of individual farms, to economic, social and communal progress in the rural areas and to the development of the social models of civic conduct and attitudes, farmers' organizations may, in particular:

1) Sponsor and render assistance in developing and implementing agricultural, technical and social progress at individual farms and rural households and propagate the practical knowledge of the leading farmers and rural housewives,

2) Render assistance in raising the production of farms and in developing these farms' specialization and cooperation,

3) Advise and help farmers in selecting and implementing the rational techniques and methods of farming and in using the correct agrotechnical and zootechnical methods and means as well as technologies in farm production and in storing and processing farm produce,

4) Render assistance in correctly organizing farms and in keeping agricultural accounts,

5) Develop various forms of cooperation in production and of neighborly assistance,

6) Propagate vocational and social knowledge among farmers and rural young people,

7) Participate in organizing practical agricultural courses for pupils and students of agricultural schools,

8) Organize legal advice for farmers,

9) Initiate activities aimed at improving the living and working standards of the rural population,

10) Help rural families to train and educate children and youngsters and to ensure the appropriate recreation for them,

11) Take action to improve the health of the rural population and to ensure social care in rural areas,

12) Promulgate the rational methods of running rural households and of feeding the family,

13) Influence the development of farmers' vocational ethics and the raising of their social status,

14) Promote educational and cultural work in rural areas.

2. Wherever this is justified by the aims and tasks defined by this law and by the statutes of the individual organizations of farmers, these organizations may ask -- in line with the principles laid down by the Code of Administrative Procedure -- the appropriate state administrative bodies to initiate administrative proceedings with regard to an individual issue or to be admitted to the administrative proceedings relating to this issue. A representative of the farmers' organization may act as a plenipotentiary of the farmer with regard to the issues connected with the running of the farm.

3. The Council of Ministers may define the forms and extent of the assistance rendered by the state to the farmers' organizations in the case of the activities conducted by them as listed by paragraph 1.

Article 12

1. Farmers' organizations may sponsor, organize and conduct the economic and social activities to the extent defined by the statutes and on the principles laid down in separate regulations. In particular, they may:

1) Initiate and carry out service, production and trade activity to meet the needs of farmers and the rural population,

2) Initiate and organize aid for farmers and the rural population in the manufacture of building materials out of local raw materials, and supply them with the machinery and equipment needed,

3) Initiate and organize production cooperation aimed at stepping up agricultural production and making it specialized and taking care of forests belonging to private farmers,

4) Run educational and care centers and medical and social centers,

5) Initiate and organize social pledges.

2. Having received the opinion of the National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Organizations, the Council of Ministers will establish by means of a decree the conditions and ways for farmers' organizations to carry out the economic activity described in paragraph 1, points 1-3.

Article 13

In connection with the matters discussed in article 11, paragraph 1 and article 12, paragraph 1, farmers' organizations are to act jointly with other farmers' social and economic organizations, and also with state agricultural enterprises, agricultural production cooperatives and other units and organizations which are active for the benefit of agriculture; if necessary, farmers' organizations are to reach appropriate agreements and make appropriate contracts with these organizations concerning cooperation or the implementation of joint tasks.

Article 14

Farmers' organizations involved in economic activity are to keep ledgers and records on their economic activity, covering their assets and any changes in them, and they are to prepare a report on the results of this activity.

Chapter 3

Agricultural Circles

Article 15

1. An agricultural circle is a voluntary, independent and self-managing social-trade organization of private farmers which represents the entire range of their professional and social interests.

2. An agricultural circle may be active in one village or several villages neighboring each other. An agricultural circle may also be active in a city.

3. The following may belong to agricultural circles:

1) Persons running a private farm, whether they are owners, proprietors or tenants,

2) Full-aged family members of the above persons working on a farm run by the above persons,

3) Persons who have transferred ownership of a farm in order to receive a pension.

4. The statutes of agricultural circles are to establish the special principles and conditions binding the joining and quitting of agricultural circles; the statute may allow persons other than the ones mentioned in paragraph 3 to join agricultural circles if these persons are directly connected with agriculture because of their work.

Article 16

1. The statute of an agricultural circle should establish the following:

1) The name of the circle and where it is seated,

2) The nature of its activity and the area covered by it,

3) The goals and tasks of the circle and the resources available for them,

4) The nature of economic activity and the area covered by it,

5) How members may join and withdraw, and how membership may be lost,

6) The rights and duties of members,

7) The ways to fix membership fees,

8) The circle's organizational structure,

9) The circle's bodies, their powers, terms of office and the way in which they should be elected and dissolved before their term of office is up,

10) The conditions behind the adoption of resolutions by the circle's bodies and the conditions behind these resolutions' validity,

11) The ways to represent a circle outside,

12) A circle's assets and how these assets should be managed,

13) The ways in which a circle should enter into property contracts,

14) The ways to distribute profits arising from the economic activity carried out,

15) The ways to amend the statute,

16) The ways to dissolve the circle.

2. The statute may allow the setting up of a specialist section, circle or teams in the circle's organizational structures if these sections, circles, or teams suit the interests of members (the producers of certain kinds of produce, breeders and others). Teams of young farmers and of other people may also be set up.

Article 17

1. At least 10 people may apply to set up an agricultural circle, at least 8 of whom must be people who are running a farm either as owners, proprietors or tenants.

2. The persons mentioned above, being founder-members, are to appoint a founding committee from among themselves and adopt a statute for the agricultural circle.

Article 18

1. An agricultural circle and its statute have to be registered.

2. Changes to the agricultural circle's statute also have to be registered; the adoption of a new statute by an existing circle is also considered a change in the statute.

3. An agricultural circle becomes a legal entity upon registration.

Article 19

1. The registering body is to enter the circle and its statute in the register. Changes to the statute of an already existing circle are also to be registered if these changes meet the requirements laid down by law.

2. If the registering body decides that the statute or its changes do not meet the requirements specified in paragraph 1, the registering body will only register the agricultural circle and its statute after the appropriate changes have been made and it will set a date by which these changes should be made.

3. An agricultural circle will be struck off the register if:

1) A resolution is adopted to dissolve the union, in accordance with the statute,

2) The change in the statute which has been adopted does not meet the requirements laid down in the law, and the agricultural circle fails to adopt a resolution abolishing existing discrepancies or refuses to change the statute, despite the fact that the registering body has pointed out the existing discrepancies to the agricultural circle,

3) The number of members of the circle falls below the figure specified in article 17, paragraph 1,

4) The circle may be struck off the register in other circumstances foreseen by the law.

Article 20

1. Until such time as an agricultural circle has been registered, and then until such time as its bodies have been elected in accordance with its statute, its founding committee is to act in its name.

2. The members of the founding committee are answerable to third parties for activity carried out in the agricultural circle's name before it has been registered, whereas the agricultural circle is answerable for any commitments incurred by the activity of its founding committee after its registration exactly as if the commitments had been incurred by the circle itself. Only in this latter case will the members of the founding committee be answerable for these commitments to the agricultural circle in accordance with civil law.

Article 21

1. An agricultural circle may associate itself in a rural parish or voivodship union of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations, and if it fails to join such a union, then it is to join the National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Organizations.

2. An agricultural circle may be the founder and member of a cooperative whose purpose is to render services for agriculture and the rural population.

3. The terms of the law on cooperatives are to be applied to the cooperatives discussed in paragraph 2.

Chapter 4

Rural Housewives' Circles

Article 22

1. A rural housewives' circle is particularly aimed at defending the rights and representing the interests of rural women and their families. It acts for the sake of improving their social-trade situation.

2. A rural housewives' circle acts as an organizational unit separated from an agricultural circle and is represented by all the statutory bodies of the agricultural circle.

3. A rural housewives' circle acts on the basis of a set of regulations which have been adopted by it and which establish the circle's goals and tasks, the rights and duties of members, methods of action, the way for the circle's bodies to adopt resolutions and the powers and duties of these bodies. Women who are not members of an agricultural circle and whose work involves them in the rural community may take part in the activity of a rural housewives' circle.

4. In villages where there are no agricultural circles, self-governing rural housewives' circles can be set up, acting on the basis of the rules pertaining to a voivodship union of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations.

Chapter 5

Branch Agricultural Associations

Article 23

1. A branch agricultural association is a voluntary, independent and self-governing social-trade organization representing and defending the rights and interests of private farmers who specialize in certain branches of plant and animal production.

2. A branch agricultural association can be active in one or more villages, one or more municipal parishes in a given voivodship or in one or more voivodships.

3. The rules contained in article 15, paragraphs 3 and 4 are to be applied to membership of a branch agricultural association in an appropriate manner.

Article 24

A member of a branch agricultural association may also belong to an agricultural circle.

Article 25

The regulations concerning agricultural circles are to be applied in an appropriate manner to branch agricultural associations concerning matters not covered by articles 23 and 24.

Article 26

A branch agricultural association may associate itself in a union of branch agricultural associations, and if it fails to do so, it can associate itself in the appropriate national branch union.

Chapter 6

Rural Parish and Voivodship Unions of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Organizations

Article 27

Rural parish and voivodship unions of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations are voluntary, independent and self-managing associations.

1) Rural parish unions bring together agricultural circles, branch agricultural associations and other farmers' social and economic organizations,

2) Voivodship unions bring together rural parish unions of farmers' and agricultural circles and organizations, as well as branch agricultural associations, unions of branch agricultural associations and other farmers' social and economic organizations.

Article 28

1. At least three agricultural circles, henceforth referred to as founding circles, may apply to set up a rural parish union of farmers and agricultural circles and

organizations, whereas at least five rural parish unions of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations, henceforth referred to as founding unions, may apply to set up a voivodship union of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations.

2. A rural parish union of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations is to be set up on the basis of resolutions adopted during general meetings of the founding circles, whereas a voivodship union of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations is to be set up on the basis of resolutions adopted during general meetings of delegates from founding unions.

Article 29

1. When setting up a rural parish or voivodship union of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations, founding circles and founding unions are empowered to act by persons belonging to their executive bodies.

2. The above-mentioned persons fulfill the role of an assembly of founders of a rural parish or voivodship union of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations.

3. The assembly of founders of a rural parish or voivodship union of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations appoints a founding committee for the union about to be set up from among its number and adopts a statute for this union.

Article 30

The terms of the law dealing with agricultural circles are to be applied in an appropriate manner to rural parish and voivodship unions of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations concerning matters not covered by articles 27-29.

Chapter 7

Unions of Branch Agricultural Associations

Article 31

1. Unions of branch agricultural associations gather branch agricultural associations specializing in certain branches of plant and animal production.

2. The above-mentioned unions may be active in a region, voivodship, district or throughout the entire country.

3. National unions of branch agricultural associations may associate themselves in the National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Organizations.

Article 32

The regulations concerning rural parish and voivodship unions of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations are to be applied in an appropriate manner to unions of branch agricultural associations concerning matters not covered by article 31.

Chapter 8

The National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Organizations

Article 33

1. The National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Organizations, henceforth referred to as the National Union, is an all-Polish independent and self-governing association of agricultural circles, unions of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations, and -- voluntarily -- national unions of branch agricultural associations and of other farmers' organizations.

2. The National Union is the supreme representative of private farmers.

3. The National Union is a legal entity.

Article 34

1. The National Union's statute is to be adopted by a national congress of delegates from agricultural circles, unions of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations and other organizations associated in it. The national congress will also adopt changes in the statute.

2. Where changes to a previous or new statute have been adopted, the previous statute is binding until the changes have been registered.

3. The National Union's statute should establish the following in particular:

1) The goals and tasks of the National Union,

2) The principles, extent and manner of its activity,

3) The rights and duties of member organizations,

4) The way to fix membership fees,

5) The National Union's bodies, their powers, terms of office and the way in which members of these bodies should act and be recalled before the term of office of a body is up,

6) The conditions behind the adoption of resolutions by the National Union's bodies and the conditions behind the validity of these resolutions,

7) The ways to represent the National Union outside and the ways in which the National Union should enter into property contracts,

8) The National Union's assets and funds and how these should be managed,

9) The ways to amend the statute.

4. The National Union's statute has to be registered.

Article 35

1. The National Union is the inspection body of agricultural circles, unions of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations and the branch agricultural associations and unions of branch agricultural associations associated in it.

2. In carrying out the tasks resulting from paragraph 1, the National Union has the power to inspect the organizations mentioned in that paragraph. This inspection involves verifying all the different kinds of activity being carried out by these organizations to see if the activity is useful, efficient and honest.

3. The National Union may empower certain voivodship unions of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations and the national unions of branch agricultural associations associated in the National Union to carry out inspections of certain agricultural organizations in the National Union's name.

4. On the basis of the results of the inspections, the National Union has the power to voice opinions and issue recommendations.

5. The results of the inspections will be examined by the next general meeting (congress) of the given organization after the inspection. As a result of an inspection, the National Union has the power to convene an extraordinary general meeting (congress).

6. The national congress defines the principles and methods behind the carrying out of inspections as well as the duties of the organizations mentioned in paragraph 1 concerning an inspection.

7. The Council of Ministers will establish by means of a decree which bodies have the power to carry out inspections of branch agricultural associations and unions of branch agricultural associations not associated in the National Union, as well as the ways in which these bodies should carry out the inspections.

Chapter 9

Registering Bodies for Farmers' Organizations

Article 36

1. The registering bodies for agricultural circles, branch agricultural associations, unions of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations and unions of branch agricultural associations are the regional courts in whose district a given farmers' organization is situated.

2. The competent registering body concerning the National Union's statute is the Warsaw Voivodship Court.

Article 37

1. The courts mentioned in article 36 are to maintain a register of agricultural circles, branch agricultural associations, unions of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations and unions of branch agricultural associations.

2. The register mentioned above is open and accessible to third parties. Anyone interested may obtain certified extracts from this register.

Article 38

1. When registering, the appropriate civil law regulations concerning out-of-court proceedings are to be applied in an appropriate manner.

2. The Minister of Justice will establish by means of a decree the way in which registration should be carried out, the data which should be included in the register, the requirements which an application to register an organization mentioned in article 36 or its statute should meet and the ways to make the register accessible to interested parties.

Article 39

1. If the registering court decides that a certain body in a farmers' organization is carrying out activity which is against the law, it will set a 3-month deadline for this body to adapt its activity to suit the law in force. Proceedings in these matters will be commenced by the court on the recommendation of the prosecutor.

2. If the deadline mentioned above is reached and nothing has been done, the registering court may demand that the appropriate bodies in the farmers' organization hold new elections to the body in question within a certain time limit.

3. The civil law regulations concerning out-of-court proceedings are to be applied when dealing with matters discussed in paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article 40

1. If a farmers' organization carries out activity which is against the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and against other laws, the competent registering court, on the prosecutor's recommendation, will strike the farmers' organization from the register.

2. A farmers' organization which has been struck off the register is obliged to cease its activity immediately and go into liquidation in a manner foreseen by the statute within 3 months.

3. Where the measures discussed in article 39 fail to have effect, the regulations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 are to be applied in an appropriate manner.

Chapter 10

Introduction, Provisional and Final Regulations

Article 41

1. The Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations and the independent and self-governing Trade Union of Private Farmers become the National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Organization as of the day the law takes effect.

2. Not more than 2 years from the day the law takes effect, the National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Organizations will convene a national congress of delegates from agricultural circles, from unions of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations and from other associated organizations. The congress will adopt a statute for the National Union and will elect its bodies. The statute shall be registered before this 2-year period lapses.

3. Until such time as the statute discussed above is registered, the National Union will act on the basis of the current statute. However, if discrepancies come to light between the current statute and the regulations of this law, then the regulations of this law shall govern.

4. The regulations contained in paragraphs 3 and 3 are to be applied in an appropriate manner to national unions of branch agricultural associations not associated in the National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Organizations.

Article 42

1. Agricultural circles, branch agricultural associations, rural parish and voivodship unions of agricultural circles and organizations and unions of branch agricultural associations active on the day the law takes effect will amend their statutes in accordance with the requirements of this law, and they will apply to register themselves and their statutes not later than 1 year after the law has taken effect.

2. Until such time as the statutes mentioned above are registered, the farmers' organizations discussed above act on the basis of their current statutes. However, if discrepancies come to light between the current statutes and the regulations of this law, then the regulations of this law are to be applied.

Article 43

The law of 6 May 1981, on the registration of agricultural circles and unions of agricultural circles and organizations ceases to be valid (Official Gazette No 11, point 51).

Article 44

This law is valid as of the day of its announcement.

CEAUSESCU RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA VISIT 27 OCT

AU271111 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu returned to Bucharest today following the official visit of friendship they paid to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Comrade Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidium.

The party secretary general was accompanied on this visit by Comrades Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy premier of the government; Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and presidential adviser; Ionel Cetateanu, presidential adviser; and Silviu Curticeanu, secretary to the president and the State Council.

The arrival ceremony took place at Otopeni Airport, which was displaying our party-state flags and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's portrait. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were met by members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee, secretaries of the Central Committee, members of the Central Committee, the State Council and the government, leaders of central institutions and mass organizations, and generals. Pioneers gave flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. Many Bucharest working people present at the airport greeted Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu enthusiastically. On behalf of the Bucharest citizens and of all our people, they expressed satisfaction with the fruitful results of the recent Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialogue, which will make a considerable contribution to further developing the cooperation and collaboration between our parties, countries and peoples, for the mutual benefit and that of the cause of socialism, peace, detente and understanding in the world.

CEAUSESCU, ITALIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRAT LEADER MEET

AU272109 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2022 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/10/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on October 27 Ruggero Poletti, deputy secretary-general of the Italian Democratic Socialist Party, who is paying a visit to Romania, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Domitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP attended the interview.

The guest conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and most cordial wishes from Giuseppe Saragat, president of the Italian Democratic Socialist Party, and from Pietro Longo, secretary-general of the party. Ruggero Poletti was highly appreciative of the initiatives and actions taken by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu for the establishment of a climate of detente, security, collaboration and understanding in Europe and throughout the world, for the achievement of disarmament, for the just and lasting resolution in the interests of all peoples of the major issues confronting mankind today.

Thanking for the feelings and appreciations conveyed, Nicolae Ceausescu asked that Giuseppe Saragat and Petro Longo be conveyed warm greetings and best wishes.

During the talk, the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Italian Democratic Socialist Party were evoked with satisfaction and both sides expressed the wish to develop and deepen these relations in the future, to intensify the contacts and exchanges of views on questions of common interest, on the basis of esteem and mutual respect.

It was highlighted that the further promotion of the relations between the two parties contribute to the amplification of the traditional links between Romania and Italy, to the expansion of their collaboration, both bilaterally and in the international arena, to the strengthening of the friendship between the Romanian and Italian peoples, to their benefit and advantage, of the cause of peace and cooperation among nations.

Approached were questions related to the processes of renewing transformation of the world, to the forces which are interested in and campaign for an equitable, better and juster world.

At the same time, a review was made of the current aspects of the international political life. Special attention was paid to the situation on the European Continent, where huge stockpiles of weapons have accumulated, particularly nuclear weapons. Starting from this reality, emphasis was placed on the importance of the concentration of all efforts with a view to concluding the Madrid meeting with positive results, so that it should meet peoples' expectations, lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament on the continent, to the ensurance of the process of building European security and collaboration started in Helsinki.

Stress was also laid on the need for the cessation of the arms race, which seriously threatens peace and world stability, on the passage to concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place, on the halting of the emplacement of new medium-range missiles in Europe and the destruction of those already in place.

The interview passed in a cordial friendly atmosphere.

Roundtable Party Talks

AU272106 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/10/1982 -- Over October 26-27, 1982 the proceedings of the round table on theoretic sociopolitical and on current international situation questions between the Romanian Communist Party and the Italian Democratic Socialist Party were held in Bucharest. The RCP delegation was led by Dumitru Popescu, member of Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP and the IDSP delegation by Ruggero Poletti, deputy secretary-general of the party.

During the round table views were exchanged at length on the activity carried on by the two parties in the respective countries, on the current objectives of the fight for detente and peace in the world.

The RCP delegation presented the specific features of the system of central and local bodies of the state power, the experience accumulated after the ninth congress of the party (1965), as regards the strengthening and improvement of socialist democracy, the development of self-management and self-financing, of the setting up and the improvement of the economic-financial mechanism. The IDSP delegation assessed in the positive the efforts made by Romania for the development of economy, the progress scored on the road of renewing society from all points of view under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu. The IDSP delegation expounded their considerations on the prospect of the renewing development of the society in the Western countries, on the basis of the principle of pluralism.

Providing their own arguments, the representatives of the two parties agreed on the need to place man at the core of the concept of democracy, the meeting of its fundamental needs, its full and free assertion in all fields of activity.

The exchange of views on international questions, which focused, among other things, on disarmament, European security, the conflict situations extant in the world, on the need for the establishment of a new international economic and political order, brought to the fore a broad convergency of opinions. Emphasis was placed on the necessity for all peoples. for the progressive forces everywhere to make joint efforts to relaunch the policy of detente, security and peace.

Starting from the ever greater dangers posed by the uninterrupted escalation of the arms race, stress was laid on the importance of a passage to the negotiation and endorsement of effective disarmament measures, of the achievement of a military balance at as low as possible levels. Reiterating their attachment to the aim of achieving security and of developing cooperation in Europe, the representatives of the two parties pointed to the importance of the expression of the political will of all the states participating in the all-European Madrid meeting whose works are to be resumed soon, so that it should conclude with positive and substantive results, according to the expectations of all peoples.

The proceedings of the round table -- during which numerous converging points as well as different opinion emerged -- passed in an atmosphere of esteem and mutual respect, characteristic of the relations between the two parties. By common agreement, such actions were considered to be of a nature to contribute to the better understanding and thorough knowledge of the two party stands, to the further development of their relations, to the benefit of the intensification of the relations between Romania and Italy, of the cause of peace and security in Europe and the world over.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN URSU'S MOSCOW TALKS REPORTED

AU272100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 27/10/1982 -- While participating in the 27th meeting of the CMEA Committee for Technical and Scientific Collaboration, Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of Romania's National Council for Science and Technology, conducted talks with G.I. Marchuk, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Tecnnology of the USSR.

In the spirit of the understandings reached during the summit interviews between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev, the interlocutors analysed the present stage and the results of the cooperation ventures in the field of scientific research and technological development, according to the Romanian-Soviet cooperation programme for the 1981-1985 period, in view of deepening and enhancing the efficiency of the mutually advantageous collaboration between the two countries.

In behalf of the management of the National Council for Science and Technology G.I. Marchuk was addressed warm wishes of fresh successes in his activity, and the Soviet scientists were sent wishes of great achievements in the development of technique and technology in the USSR.

Thanking, G.I. Marchuk asked that in behalf of the Soviet scientists and his own behalf Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Eng., first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, be conveyed a warm salute alongside wishes of new successes in the multilateral outstanding activity she carries out.

During the talks Ion Ursu and I.G. Marchuk highlighted the constant preoccupation of the coordinating bodies in the field of science and technology in the two countries with giving an ever more concrete content and consequently increasing the efficiency of the joint programmes of cooperation on research-development, according to the possibilities and interests of the two countries.

There were highlighted the good results marked in the scientific cooperation in the fields of chemistry and petrochemistry, new sources of energy, physics and nuclear energy, geology and extractive industry, electrotechnology and electronics and building materials, agriculture, stress falling on the need for a more marked development of activity in the field of sources of raw and auxiliary materials, of energy resources whose importance is a priority given the present evolution of the world economy.

TANJUG OBJECTS TO REMARKS BY AUSTRIA'S PAHR

AU271503 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1347 GMT 26 Oct 82

["On Austrian Foreign Minister's Statement by TANJUG Diplomatic Editor Mladen Gavrilovic" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, October 26 (TANJUG) -- Austria's foreign minister, Willibald Pahr, has had his voice heard, unfortunately, together with those who do not kindly approach Yugoslavia's efforts to get out of its present difficulties, asserts Mladen Gavrilovich, TANJUG's diplomatic editor, in his commentary.

In his statement for "The Hour of Europe", a TV programme, Pahr reproached Yugoslavia for having its latest measures affect the spirit of the Helsinki documents and the spirit of bilateral coming to understanding between Austria and Yugoslavia. Minister Pahr at the same time threatened with some restrictive measures in response to what Yugoslavia was undertaking inside its territory and under its Constitution so as to keep, among other things, its position of a worthy partner to its neighbors and other countries in Europe and in the world.

Yugoslavia has been and remained, and has been proving in practice that it is the most resolute champion of human rights, of the spreading of detente and of solving international problems by negotiations on the basis of the Helsinki documents, TANJUG's diplomatic editor emphasized. The commentary reminds of many joint Yugoslav-Austrian actions to have the spirit of Helsinki become a reality in Europe.

Yugoslavia is trying to get out of its economic troubles so as to be able already tomorrow to promote cooperation with its neighbors and offer a joint contribution to overcoming a really difficult economic situation with which the whole of Europe and a good part of the world are confronted at present, TANJUG's diplomatic editor pointed out. Yugoslavia always uncompromisingly defended and protected its system and options from all criticisms and direct attacks, TANJUG diplomatic editor Mladen Gavrilovic said in conclusion.

PLANINC RECEIVES IMF DIRECTOR 27 OCTOBER

LD272352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1840 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc and International Monetary Fund Executive Director I.A. Whittome today, Wednesday, assessed as positive cooperation between Yugoslavia and the IMF to date.

Planinc received Whittome, on a visit to Yugoslavia, and informed him about the results of the Yugoslav economic stabilization policy and its development strategy for 1983. The IMF executive director showed full support and understanding for the measures and efforts of the Yugoslav Federal Government and the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav premier also communicated to Whittome Yugoslavia's views and stands on the world economic and financial situation. The talk was also attended by Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan and National Bank of Yugoslavia Governor Radovan Makic.

MAMULA DEPARTS FOR WORKING VISIT TO FRANCE

LD261256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1013 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Oct (TANJUG) -- Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, left for France today for a working visit at the head of a delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army.

During his stay in France Admiral Mamula will visit a number of units and establishments of the armed forces of that friendly country and will have talks with his hosts on the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of Yugoslavia and France.

STAMBOLIC WELCOMES 'ARAFAT TO BELGRADE

LD271718 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1704 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Belgrade this evening at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

'Arafat was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and a group of high-ranking Yugoslav officials. The highest state honors were accorded him.

Talks Begin

LD272146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2055 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, began the Yugoslav-Palestinian summit talks this evening.

In an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere the two sides discussed the latest situation in the Middle East, following Israel's aggression against Lebanon and the PLO.

'Arafat gave detailed assessments of the current situation and of PLO activity in continuing its struggle for realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to self-determination and their own state. He acquainted President Stambolic with the results of the Fes meeting.

The two sides positively assessed the fact that the Arab countries adopted a joint platform at this meeting. This was seen as significant not only in relation to activity by the Arab and nonaligned countries, but in general in relation to activity by the entire international community in seeking a just solution for the Palestinian question, which is the essence of the Middle East crisis.

Understandably, in this evening's talks there was quite a lot of discussion about the Nonaligned Movement's activity and work in general, particularly in connection with the situation in the Middle East and with concrete support for the Palestinians which is expected from the nonaligned countries at the forthcoming summit in New Delhi. As was said, political action will be strengthened with a view to seeking a peaceful, just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis.

Yasir 'Arafat expressed his thanks in specially chosen and warm words for Yugoslavia's understanding, help and support in the difficult moments which the PLO and the Palestinians underwent in besieged West Beirut during the Israeli aggression. He paid tribute not only to the Yugoslav Government, but to all the Yugoslav people, emphasizing that he is well aware of the activities the Yugoslav people undertook in order to gather and offer help for the Palestinians.

Petar Stambolic emphasized that all of Yugoslavia followed the Palestinians' resistance and struggle in Beirut with great understanding and sympathy. He emphasized that despite the very difficult conditions, the PLO today enjoys broad support and great moral prestige which must be used for political action with a view to solving the Middle East problem and gaining even broader support in the world.

Talks between Petar Stambolic and Yasir 'Arafat will continue tomorrow morning in the Palace of the Federation.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU ENDS STATE VISIT, DEPARTS

LD271200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who has been paying an official and friendly visit to our country with his wife Elena Ceausescu, left by air for Bucharest at noon today.

At Belgrade Surcin Airport the guest from friendly and neighboring Romania was seen off by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife. Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and a great number of prominent personalities of social and political life and representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army also saw them off.

The following were in the send-off party: Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serb Executive Council; Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary of foreign trade; Col Gen Petar Gracanin, chief of the Yugoslav General Staff; and other personalities.

Before the aircraft took off the guest from neighboring and friendly Romania was shown the customary military honors.

In the White Palace at Dedinje this morning, in the presence of their associates, presidents Petar Stambilic and Nicolae Ceausescu signed a Yugoslav-Romanian declaration on the talks conducted in Belgrade during the previous 2 days. It is understood that Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, invited Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency and Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to visit Romania. The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

The joint Yugoslav-Romanian communique will be released simultaneously in Belgrade and Bucharest in the course of the day.

Joint Communique Issued

LD271830 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1224 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- The joint Yugoslav-Romanian statement was released simultaneously in Belgrade and Bucharest today. It runs as follows:

"At the invitation of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, paid an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia 25-27 October 1982.

"In a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of understanding and mutual respect Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and President Nicolae Ceausescu exchanged views on the comprehensive development of bilateral relations and cooperation and on the most important international questions.

"During their visit Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu had talks with Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and also met with Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

"The following took part in the talks between the president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

"On the Yugoslav side: Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary of foreign trade; Zdenko Svete, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Milos Melovski, Yugoslav ambassador to Romania; Dragoslav [word indistinct], foreign political adviser to the Presidency president; and Ilija Dujkic, adviser to the federal secretary of foreign affairs.

"On the Romanian side: Elena Ceausescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and first deputy prime minister; Ion Dinca, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and first deputy prime minister; Nicolae Constantin, a member of the Central Committee Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs [title as received], Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and adviser to the president of the Republic; Ionel Cetateanu, adviser to the RCP secretary general and president of the republic; Silviu Curticeanu, secretary of the president and of the State Council; and Nicolae Mihai, Romanian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

"Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY presidency, and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, noted with satisfaction that the friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslovia and Romania, the LCY and RCP, and between the peoples of the two countries, based on the lasting foundations established by President Josip Broz Tito and Nicolae Ceausescu during their meetings, are developing successfully in all areas with full reciprocal understanding, respect and trust, representing an example of cooperation between two neighborly and friendly socialist countries.

"On this occasion also the two parties stressed the great importance of top-level traditional meetings for the continued development of mutual relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries. They stressed that the overall development of Yugoslav-Romania cooperation, the high level of trust and mutual understanding established between the two countries are the result of consistent application in the reciprocal relations of the principles of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality, reciprocal respect, mutual advantage and noninterference in internal affairs. Because of the consistent application of these principles a stable development of Yugoslav-Romanian relations and of all-round goodneighborly cooperation is ensured.

"The two sides confirmed the importance of promoting and extending contacts and cooperation between the representatives of parliaments, governments, sociopolitical organizations, republics and provinces, districts, towns, work organizations and citizens of the two countries in all areas of mutual interest. They agreed to operate further to the advantage of extending and enhancing this cooperation.

"During their talks the president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania paid special attention to the further development of economic cooperation and commodity exchange between the two countries. They made a positive assessment of the efforts made by the governments of the two countries, the joint Yugoslav-Romania Committee for Economic Cooperation, and other economic organs and organizations concerning the extension of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

"The two parties believe that the constantly growing opportunities and requirements of the economies of Yugoslavia and Romania, the fact that they are neighbors and the variety of communication links are creating favorable conditions for an even stronger development of this cooperation. It was assessed that the existing possibilities for the development of economic cooperation and promotion of commodity exchange between the two countries must be used even more efficiently, bearing in mind also the unfavorable developments in the world economy.

"The two presidents stressed that the further development of reciprocal economic cooperation, which will contribute to the establishment of lasting and stable economic relations as one of the basic factors of the development of overall cooperation between the two neighboring friendly countries, is of special importance for the two countries.

"The importance which their cooperation in the construction and use of the Djerdap 1 and Djerdap 2 hydroenergy and navigational system have for the two countries and further afield also was stressed on this occasion again. In this connection emphasis was placed on the joint interests in the laying down of measures for the fullest possible use of the hydroenergy and navigation potential of the Danube and for the additional increase of the installed capacity of Djerdap 1 and Djerdap 2. Also, the economic justificaton of the construction of a railroad over Djerdap 2 will be examined.

"In order to enhance economic relations on a long-term basis the two presidents pointed to the need for further efforts to devise new and higher mutually useful forms and ways of economic cooperation. In this connection they stressed that the governments, the joint committee and economic organs and organizations of the two countries should operate more decisively in order to promote cooperation and specializations, especially in production which is based on the introduction of modern technology and on the use of existing resources in each of the two countries, especially in machine building, the electrical industry, electronics, metallurgy, chemical industry and in the petrochemical industry. In this context the need was stressed to open up joint undertakings in all areas, especially in raw materials and sources of energy, in geological research for joint use of oil and gas in the border area, in joint investments and use of ferrous metals and iraon mines -- iron, bauxite, ferronickel, zinc and cooper ores. It was agreed that the agreements on cooperation and specialization in production should be incorporated in the 5-year plans and in the plans of long-term economic development of the two countries.

"The interest was confirmed again in devising appropriate organizational forms for joint appearance on third markets, and the need was noted for the economic organizations of the two countries to step up their efforts to establish closer contacts in order to work out the possibilities for the construction of industrial plants in third countries.

"The agreement was reached on intensifying efforts for the widest possible use of the advantages provided by the existence of a variety of transportation facilities between the two countries which facilitates and encourages reciprocal commodity exchange and transportation of goods. Appropriate organs were asked to work toward improving cooperation in rail, road, sea and river transportation, taking into account the significant potential offered by the Danube in this respect.

"The two sides stressed the importance of cooperation and specialization in production, broader application of compensation and barter business, interbank credit arrangements and cooperations between banking and financial institutions for the diversification and expansion of the volume of commodity exchange and of services between the two countries and also for Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation in third markets.

"Interest in the development of economic cooperation in the border area was confirmed, and it was agreed that this form of cooperation should be encouraged and further facilitated.

"The need to enhance scientific-technical cooperation and the importance of its being channeled into those areas and scientific research programs which could be applied in production as soon as possible were stressed.

"The two sides renewed their interest in promotion of bilateral cooperation, in better use and comprehensive protection of the waters of the River Danube against pollution and in cooperation in this direction among the Balkan countries. In this context they advocated expediting the preparations to convene a conference of Danube countries to discuss the problems of cooperation in the use and protection of the waters of the River Danube against pollution and to adopt an appropriate document relative to this cooperation.

"During the visit an agreement between Yugoslavia and Romania on protection of investments against noncommercial risks and also a memorandum on the further development of economic cooperation between the two countries were signed.

"Both sides stressed the results of cooperation in science, culture, education, information media, tourism and sport. The two sides declare themselves in favor of enlarging and enriching the content of their cooperation in all areas, of expanding the provision of information for public opinion in the two countries about all aspects of life and socialist socioeconomic development in Yugloslavia and Romania and in order to improve mutual understanding of historic development and traditional friendly links, and of material and intellectual values of the peoples of the two countries.

"The two sides confirmed their stance in connection with the nationalities expressed in the 1981 joint Yugoslav-Romanian statement and in preceding documents.

"The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania stressed on this occasion also that the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Romanian relations and their constant promotion and consolidation is in keeping with the vital interests of the peoples of the two neighboring socialist countries and equal international cooperation, peace and progress in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

"Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, carried out a broad exchange of views of the current international situation in which context the identity or the similarity of views of the two parties was manifested, and the topicality of the stands and assessments in the joint Yugoslav-Romanian statements in 1980 and 1981 was confirmed.

"The president of the SFRY President and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania expressed their concern over the deterioration affecting international relations and over the uncertainty about a possible improvement of such a situation soon. They believe that this situation is the consequence of the policy of force, domination and diktat, rivalry for spheres of influence, of increasing recourse to interventions and interference in the internal affairs of other countries, unbridled arms race, the denial of rights to self-determination and free internal development, nonsolution of open international problems and crisis and establishment of fresh focal points of crisis and establishment of fresh focal points of crisis and armed conflicts in the various parts of the world. It is also a consequence of the absence of progress in the solution of topical problems of the developing countries, of a deepening international economic crisis and of the gulf between the developing and the developed countries, and of a virtually complete blacking of channels and mechanism of international communication and understanding in the solution of international economic problems. This is a serious threat to freedom and independence of the peoples, to peace and security in the world.

"It was also stressed that the peoples and forces which are opting for freedom, independence, peace and progress, are opposing increasingly more resolutely the policy of force, the arms race and increased tension in international relations.

"The two sides emphasized that in order to effect radical changes in the existing outdated systems of international political and economic relations we need, today more than ever, efforts by the whole international community aimed at elminating the policy of force, imperialism colonialism, neocolonialism, intervention, hegemony and all other forms of domination and subjugation. They called for an urgent renewal of detente as a universal process based on respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity of all states and the right of every nation to decide on the paths of its own sociopolitical life and internal development without interference from outside, as well as respect for equitable participation by all countries in solving international problems.

"It was emphasized that today the arms race, in all its forms, especially the nuclear arms race, as well as the creation of new forms of mass annihilation weapons, is acquiring enormous dimensions both as regards quantity and quality of weapons, which represents a direct threat to peace, a means of maintaining the current unjust system of international relations and one of the factors of continuing open crises and conflicts in various parts of the world."

"In this connection it was noted that, despite efforts to date and the aspirations of world public opinion in favor of disarmament, long negotiations on some aspects of limiting the arms race and achieving disarmament have not produced the results expected. The action program of the first UN General Assembly special session on disarmament has not been carried out, and the second special session has not been able to adopt decisions which should lead to specific disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament measures, on the basis of a comprehensive program."

"The two sides consider that an urgent end to the arms race and an approach to real disarmament measures, primarily nuclear, is the central problem of our time. They advocate an end to the production and perfection of nuclear arms and the gradual reduction of all arsenals and their complete liquidation, a ban on the use of nuclear arms and an end to all tests of these weapons. At the same time they are in favor of reducing military expenditure, troops and weapons, banning the creation of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons and the elimination of chemical weapons. They advocate the abolution of military bases and the withdrawal of troops from other countries, and also the overcoming of bloc divisions."

"The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania expressed particular concern in connection with the presence, continued stockpiling, expansion and development of nuclear missiles and other mass destruction weapons in Europe, as well as in connection with the unprecedented concentration of conventional arms and military forces in Europe. This constitutes a direct threat to peace and security in Europe and trends of economic, cultural and other types of cooperation between European countries."

"The two sides are resolutely in favor of an end to the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, in Europe as well as a halt on the deployment of new nuclear missiles and the elimination of existing ones, and the elimination of all nuclear weapons. This would in the most direct way contribute to a strengthening of peace and security in Europe and more widely in the world."

"They stressed the great significance which they attach to the consistent and full application of all the provisions of the CSCE Final Act. Emphasis was placed on the need for a successful conclusion to the Madrid meeting, which should provide a strong impetus for the application of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, reaffirm the obligations of all participants, respect the principles contained in this document in their mutual relations and in relations with other states, and coordinate new measures aimed at promoting its implementation generally."

"The two sides consider that responsibility and political will on the part of all participants is necessary for a successful conclusion to the Madrid meeting with the adoption of a final document. They emphasize the primary significance of adopting a decision calling a conference on confidence measures, security and disarmament as an integral part of the CSCE process. They stressed the need to ensure a continuation of the comprehensive process started in Helsinki by setting a date and place for the next meeting."

"The significance of security in the Mediterranean, which is inseparable from security in Europe, was underscored.

"The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania reaffirmed their readiness to continue to make an active contribution to the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation among Balkan countries on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders and noninterference in internal affairs in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, which contributes to a strengthening of good neighborliness, peace and security in the Balkans and in Europe. The two countries will continue to advocate the promotion of specific multilateral cooperation in the Balkans in various forms, such as industry, science, technology, culture, education, tourism and all other spheres where there is joint interest.

"In the context of the general struggle for universal detente and security in the world they called for the creation and expansion of zones of peace and cooperation free of nuclear weapons and the threat of their use and of every use of force. They advocate the creation of such zones in the Balkans and the Mediterranean, in various parts of Europe and in Europe as a whole.

"The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania devoted much attention to the serious economic situation in the world and the increasingly acute questions of overcoming underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order. They consider that the problems of world peace and security are most closely linked with the problems of development and that the current economic crisis, which seriously affects all countries, especially the developing countries, and which constitutes a constant source of deterioration and general instability in the world.

"It was stressed that the contemporary system of international economic relations, burdened with neocolonialist, monopolistic and protectionist policy and practice, which is manifested particularly in high interest rates and prices on the world market and in support for various forms of exploitation and dependence, particularly of developing countries, leads to further exacerbation of the conflicts between developed and developing countries, and this threatens to become the dominant contradiction of the contemporary world.

"It was judged that all countries, regardless of size, social system or degree of development, should act together to find solutions for complex economic and social problems of the contemporary world, so as to place international economic relations on a new and more just basis and to establish a new international economic order.

"Emphasis was placed on the link between disarmament and development and the need for resources released in the process of disarmament to be used to solve economic problems, primarily those of the developing countries. They consider that economic cooperation among the developing countries and consolidation of their solidarity and unity in action have a special role in liquidating underdevelopment and setting up a new international economic order.

"Proceeding from the assessment that the resolution of accumulated economic problems is in the interest not only of developing countries, but also of developed countries and all the world economy and general progress, the two sides stressed the need for an urgent approach to global negotiations in the context of the UN system.

"The two sides advocate the implementation of a new international strategy for development, adopted by the UN General Assembly.

"They again emphasized their loyalty to the principles of the peaceful resolution of all problems and conflicts through negotiations, on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and other generally accepted principles and norms of international law, and they are resolutely in favor of the complete exclusion of the use of force or threat of force from international relations. The crises in the Middle and Near East, southern Africa, Southwest and Southeast Asia, the region of Cyprus and all others should be solved on these bases.

"The two sides expressed great concern at the extremely serious situation in the Middle East. They censured Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the crimes committed in West Beirut, and they reaffirmed their stance on the need for an urgent withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, and in favor of securing independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity for that country. They again expressed their complete solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO as its legitimate representative, and they assessed that the resolution of the problem of the Palestinian people is the essential problem in solving the crisis in the Middle East. They stressed that in order for there to be a comprehensive, just and lasting resolution of the conflicts in the region there must be a withdrawal by Israel from all territories occupied in the 1967 war, recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the creation of its own state, and a guarantee of the integrity, independence and sovereignty of all countries in the region.

"The two sides again expressed their concern at the continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran, which not only directly harms the interests of those countries and peoples, but which also threatens peace in the world. They call for an end to hostilities and the peaceful resolution of existing problems between the two nonaligned countries, and they endorse all efforts toward this end.

"There was a reaffirmation of support for the resolution of the Cyprus question by political means, through negotiations between the two communities, which would ensure independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, the nonaligned status of the Republic of Cyprus, cooperation and a peaceful joint life for the two Cypriot communities.

"Solidarity and active support for the stances and initiatives of the DPRK aimed at the peaceful unitication and independent development of Korea were reaffirmed.

"The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania reaffirmed their support for the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid. They called for the urgent securing of independence for Namibia. They reaffirmed their stance of solidarity with and support for the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia, the South-West African People's Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia, as well as their support for efforts by the United Nations, African countries and Nonaligned Movement aimed at finding a political solution to the problem of Namibia on the basis of Security Council resolution No 435.

"They censure the latest aggressive acts by the Republic of South Africa against Angola and other independent African states and demand an urgent halt to repeated acts of violation of these countries' sovereignty.

"The two sides stressed the significant role of the policy of nonalignment as an independent nonbloc factor in promoting and strengthening peace, security, independence, equality, equitable cooperation, progress and disarmament, and in democratizing international relations and developing a new system of political and economic relations in the world. They emphasized the significance of the forthcoming summit meeting of nonaligned countries in New Delhi for the continued consolidation of the role of nonaligned countries in solving international problems, and end to the current dangerous deterioration of the international situation and the renewal and development of a policy of relaxation in international relations.

"They consider that the United Nations is the most suitable forum for the discussion and resolution of all international questions. They again called for a strengthening of the role of the world organization in the consolidation of peace, security and equitable international cooperation, as well as for the peaceful resolution of disputes and conflicts between countries, and they emphasized the need for the United Nations to be democratized further and for the work of its organs to be made more effective, together with the adaption of the organization and the Charter to the realities and requirements of contemporary international life.

"Proceeding from their interests and their stance on international, issues which were identical or very close, the president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania agreed to continue consultations and to strengthen cooperation between the two countries at the United Nations and in other international organizations, in the Group of 77 and the Nonaligned Movement with a view to making further contributions to the democratic and just resolution of essential problems of the contemporary world in the interests of peace, security and cooperation among all peoples.

"President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, together with the other members of the Romanian delegation, visited industrial sites, met with working people and were aquainted with the achievements of these work organizations. The high-ranking guests from Romania were welcomed with particular hospitality and cordiality, which represents an expression of the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries, and respect for the leader of the Romanian party and state.

"President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu visited the House of Flowers and paid their respects to the memory of President Tito.

"President Ceausescu expressed his thanks for the cordial reception and warm hospitality with which he had been met in Yugoslavia.

"The two sides highly assessed the fruitful results of the visit and the talks which took place and emphasized that the agreements achieved represent a powerful manifestation of Yugoslav-Romanian friendship and will provide new impetus for the expansion and strengthening of comprehensive cooperation between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania, the LCY and the RCP, in the interests of the peoples of the two socialist countries.

"Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, invited Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to visit Romania. RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu also invited Mitja Ribicic president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to visit Romania. The invitations were accepted with pleasure."

MINIC ARTICLE URGES RESTORING UN COMPETENCE

LD251950 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1829 GMT 25 Oct 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 25 (TANJUG) -- At their coming summit in Delhi, the non-aligned countries need give prominence to the restoration of the United Nations' ability to fulfill its role in the preservation of peace, security and development in the world and the construction of a new international order in the spirit of the United Nations Charter.

The above is urged in the latest issue of the Yugoslav "Review of International Affairs" by League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee member Milos Minic.

The authority of the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly have never been as low as today, Minic sets out.

Citing a number of examples of disrespect for U.N. Security Council decisions (Middle East, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the Falklands (Malvinas) Islands), Minic notes that the big powers extensively resort to their right to veto in the Security Council.

The big powers intervene in individual conflicts aside of the United Nations under the pretext of seeking solutions to these dispute but, in fact and as by rule, seeking to ensure their own interests, Minic notes in conclusion.

PRESIDENCY MEETS, DISCUSSES OFFICIAL VISITS

LD271622 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- Chaired by Petar Stamoblic, an SFRY Presidency session today discussed several questions pertaining to its constitutional jurisdiction.

The report on the visit to Yugoslavia by Yasir 'Arafat, president of the PLO Executive Committee, was discussed and adopted, as was the report on the forthcoming friendly visit to Finland by SFRY Presidency member Vidoje Zarkovic.

The Presidency approved the criteria for the cessation of active military service of Yugoslav People's Army generals in 1983.

ECONOMIC MEASURES REPORTED 'FAVORABLY RECEIVED'

AU262037 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Oct 82 p 7

[The "Here and Today" column commentary by Slavoljub Djukic: "Seven Encouraging Days"]

[Excerpts] According to press reports, the latest measures of the Federal Executive Council have been favorably received by the public. We have sufficient grounds to believe that these measures will not create a false perception which will result in confusion and disappointment.

We know from experience that there is little difference between poor measures and the refusal to take any measures. Unfortunately, in the last few years, we have experienced the worst possible variety in this respect: An incorrect economic policy has been accompanied by hesitations, heavy compromises and unwillingness to assume responsibility.

The Federal Executive Council has obviously understood that the general position of our economy would only further deteriorate and the high state forum itself would become enmeshed in the web of an orientation which leads only to greater troubles and dissatisfaction if the present situation continued.

Watching everything that has happened at close quarters in the last few weeks, observers have been able to conclude that the latest moves have a greater political and moral than economic importance even though the latter should also not be denied, especially as regards stimulating production and exports.

Let us recall that the adopted measures have been treated as state secrets. The talks have been held within narrow bodies even though, because of the complex nature of the system and limited discussion in our country, such talks and measures require the agreement of a large number of people and institutions. In this case, the procedure was strictly respected and the main part of work was completed virtually in 7 days, something that represents an event in our political practice.

According to available information, the Federal Executive Council cooperated closely with the SFRY Presidency and the SFRY Assembly which played an important role and created a political climate that made a greater degree of agreement possible. It is also a conspicuous fact that there were no dramatic disputes at the joint session with presidents of the republican and provincial executive councils, that -- with the exception of one case which was successfully overcome -- no one blocked the proposals and that, in general, the joint interests pushed aside local benefit interests which had become the heaviest burden on the Yugoslav society. According to what we have learned, a similar atmosphere also prevailed at the sessions of the republican and provincial assemblies at which none of the public was present, as was the case at the concluding session of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

Finally, it is not an insignificant fact that, according to what we hear, any emphasized manifestation of affiliation with "one's own republic or province" is shunned within the Federal Executive Council, something that is a condition for this forum to fulfill its constitutional functions.

Something must also be said in this place about the Federal Executive Council. It is too early to make any reliable appraisals but we are obliged to note that in the initial period of its term of office, the Yugoslav Government is inspiring a certain confidence and demonstrating a practical approach and a readiness to take risks and assume responsibility, something which has not been characteristic of many other important institutions.

In this respect, the Federal Executive Council has had the sad experience of the previous government which will continue to be attributed with the fact that -- although a stubborn silence is kept about this — we incurred the largest debts and fell into the greatest economic crisis during its term of office. Regardless of the fact that it does not even occur to anyone to place that entire burden on the previous government's back in view of the fact that powerful centers of political power had often made key decisions illegally without assuming the appropriate responsibility, this belief will persist as long as the previous government fails to explain to the public how it happened that Yugoslavia, precisely during that period, incurred too heavy debts which are a burden on the present and future generations.

The difficult situation, the political support and the manner in which these latest measures have been adopted makes it incumbent upon the Federal Executive Council, if it wants to authoritatively perform the duties entrusted to it, to openly say who has failed to adhere to the adopted accord.

We think that two warnings which are often heard among the public deserve special attention. First of all, it is a great illusion to think that it is possible to overcome the present crisis with partial measures. There is a growing realization that it is more than necessary to thoroughly examine the functioning of the system and to honestly face the life which is often at variance with the proclaimed policy.

In the same way, it is difficult to create a different social, moral and working atmosphere if more just yardsticks in sharing the difficulties are not established. We have often said that the people are prepared to suffer shortages, a decline in the standard of living and all other difficulties but they want to know why they have to do that and they will not agree to any exemptions and privileges. The individual who travels today in a luxury automobile with low registration numbers should know that he is being watched with dissatisfaction.

SAWPY PROJECTS 'POSSIBILITIES' OF FULL EMPLOYMENT

LD271654 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1302 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 27 (TANJUG) -- Real possibilities exist in Yugoslavia of all those now unemployed getting jobs by the end of 1985, as well as all young people who complete their education by that time.

These data of exceptional significance were announced in the Federal Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance. According to estimates of the Federal Committee for Labour, the employment programe would be realized gradually: About 300,000 persons would get jobs next year, up to 250,000 in 1984, and all the rest in the following year. It was also stated that great possibilities of employment exist in various parts of the country.

Over 800,000 persons in Yugoslavia now seek jobs, according to official statistics. More than a half of them are young people of various degrees of education, who will have advantage in employment, it was emphasized.

A concrete programme of employment, already worked out, should be considered and adopted soon by the Assembly of Yugoslavia. Besides, the existing laws will be revised in the part regarding criteria for gaining the status of jobless. As the jobless often refuse jobs and usually have income, it is considered as realistic that the number of the jobless in Yugoslavia is significantly smaller than the number of persons who have applied to competent institutions.

In the debate held in the Socialist Alliance it was stated that reserves of jobs not used to date are small-scale economic activities, handicraft and tourism. Launching of a broad social action is expected to reduce the number of enrolled pupils or fully close schools which, as it was stated, "educate personnel for lists of jobless." Significant possibilities of employment in Yuguslavia are also expected from severe punishment of work without permit, ban on overtime, part-time work and work of pensioners and from pensioning of workers who already fulfill conditions for pension.

LJUBICIC ON EMPLOYMENT, KOSOVO, NATIONALISM

LD272156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Sevojno, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- Our and international conditions are not such that we can make easy promises or plans without adequate cover. We must also be more realistic in our assessment of obligations expected next year and in the coming years. It is time that everyone asks himself what he is doing and how much he is contributing to the overcoming of our present difficulties as soon as possible. Our present tasks cannot tolerate those who consider that someone else will find a way out. In this struggle which we are now waging there is no place for observers, Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, stressed in his speech today in Sevojno where a reconstructed aluminum rolling-mill has been commissioned.

Ljubicic stated that all possibilities should be exploited to increase employment. As regards the attitude toward work and employment, he said, the youth organization should also try to educate young people better. Among young people also there are individuals who are looking not for work but only for a job. We have work organizations, especially in the rural areas, which need young workers and experts but there is no interest in the jobs which are available. Some people do not want to be retrained, while others do not wish to be employed outside a large town.

If anyone believes that we will tire, that we will not deal with everyone who violates the provisions or with those who in any way weaken our social community, he is wrong. This struggle for order, legality and socialist morality must not be a campaign and must not lead to suspicions and to doubts about everything and everyone. Most of our citizens are honest people, but there are also those who made mistakes and omissions. It is these people who must be brought to account. We must defend and protect honest people, while those who erred and whose guilt has been proven must be dealt with according to the law. No one can be exempt from the law.

In conclusion as he recalled the words and messages for Comrade Tito, Nikola Ljubicic spoke about the preservation of brotherhood and unity and about the struggle against nationalism. Even before the Kosovo events, he said, there were attempts in some environments to inflame nationalist passions. Following the Kosovo events conditions have been created to spread nationalism even more.

We must all help the communists in Kosovo, Ljubicic added, to eliminate all hostile, counterrevolutionary and nationalist phenomena, to eliminate Albanian irredentists and to restore the trust of all citizens regardless of the nation or nationality to which they belong. This will also exert a positive influence on them, so that they will face the economic and social problems and create better living conditions for all in Kosovo.

I can say that the communists in Kosovo -- most of them and especially the leading cadres -- strive to achieve this. They have many problems and also encounter resistance, passive and active, but also have many results. Our help will be greater and more powerful if we continue to eliminate resolutely in our own environments the nationalist attacks by individuals, so that we will be entitled to demand from the comrades, Albanian communists, that they struggle against counterrevolution. We must prevent any appearance of Serbian nationalism, Nikola Ljubicic stressed.

TANJUG REPORTS TWO EXPLOSIONS IN PRISTINA

LD271638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Summary] Pristina: The Municipal Secretariat for Internal Affairs has announced that two explosions took place in the streets of Pristina last night. [26 October] The first happened at 2005 and the second occured 15 minutes later. Windows were shattered in some buildings near the scene of the explosions, but otherwise damage was minimal due to the fact that the explosions seem to have taken place in the open air. Police conclude that the two explosions were linked since they were of similar intensity. Measures are being taken to find the perpetrators of these acts.

GRACANIN ADDRESSES SEMINAR ON 'SPECIAL WARFARE'

LD270022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1932 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Oct (TANJUG) -- The scientific gathering on the subject "Special War as a Substitute for Armed Aggression" began in Belgrade today. It was organized by the general-military theoretical periodical VOJNO DELO.

Col Gen Petar Gracanin, chief of general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, spoke about the essence of special war and some fundamental characteristics which, as a means of global policy and strategy, exert an influence on its increasingly frequent application. Stressing that special war is a special form of the allocation of force in present-day international relations with consequences identical to those stemming from armed aggression, the chief of general staff pointed out the social, political and military prerequisites in which special war could be manifest as a substitute for armed aggression. Special war as a means of the global policy and strategy is at present applied, for several reasons, considerably more widely than armed aggression. Aggression through special war, for instance, is not sanctioned by international law and this type of aggression is virtually not visible as armed aggression. This is, among other things, the reason why special war does not evoke relevant resistance of the international public opinion, which is anyway becoming an increasingly powerful restricting factor on the application of armed aggression. The forms of special war directed against our country are the product of the enemy's intention ot destabilize our order through the broad application of all available methods. This goal the enemy tries to achieve with attacks on all foundations of the social value of our socialist self-managing society.

Ending his speech, Petar Gracanin also pointed out some efficient ways of self-defense from the strategy of special war. These are comprehensive social development and the consolidation of self-management, trust, responsibility and togetherness. Social self-protection must play a foremost role in this. Before that, however, we must clearly grasp, identify and explain all the phenomena of special war in order that we might oppose them on time and in an adequate way.

In the debate which followed and which was attended by representatives of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and by prominent sociopolitical workers, representatives of universities and scientific institutions from the whole country, the introductory speech was delivered by Col Gen Rade Susa, chairman of the council of the VOJNO DELO periodical.